THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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RAILROADS ARE NEARING A SOLUTION OF THE DEPOT PROBLEM; OFFICIALS WILL GO BEFORE THE CITY COUNCIL THIS MORNING

Railway Representatives Met Here Yesterday.

GILBERT'S PLANS IN FAVOR

They Contemplate Elevated Tracks and Depressed Street Grades.

COST WOULD BE NEAR $500,000

Representatives of the City Think That the Solution Has Been Found—Roads Want To Go Slow—Plans Submitted.

PROPOSED UTILIZATION OF PRESENT SITE FOR •UNION•PASSENGER•STATION•ATLANTA•GA• BRADFORD L. GILBERT, ARCHITECT. NEW YORK.

BIRD'S EYE VIEW GIVING A FINE PRESENTATION OF THE PROPOSED UNION DEPOT AND TRACK ELEVATION.

The Constitution presents this morning a view of the new union station plan which was received with greatest favor yesterday by the railway and city officials.

The plans were prepared by Mr. Bradford L. Gilbert, of New York. To erect such a station would cost $450,000.

Some progress was made during the day, and if the city authorities keep as hot on the trail as they were yesterday, the corner stone will be laid by July 4th and the station wil be completed by Christmas.

Mayor Woodward, Councilmen Frank Rice, Thod Hammond, Ed Peters and City Attorney Anderson and City Engineer Clayton went over to the state railroad commission and opposed any long delay.

All the roads interested in the Atlanta situation were represented; the Western and Atlantic by Major J. W. Thomas, president of the lessee company; the Central by Mr. J. M. Egan, vice president; the Southern by Mr. F. S. Gannon, vice president; the Georgia by Mr. T. K. Scott, general manager; the Atlanta and West Point by Mr. George C. Smith, president; the Seaboard Air-Line by Captain V. E. McBee, general superintendent.

Mr. E. T. Brown, special counsel for the Western and Atlantic, was also present.

Among others present at the meeting were Mr. E. C. Spalding, vice president of the Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern; Mr. J. W. Thomas, Jr., general manager of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis; Major J. L. McCollum, superintendent of the Western and Atlantic; Mr. J. S. B. Thompson, assistant general superintendent of the Southern; Mr. C. E. Harman, general passenger agent of the Western and Atlantic, and Mr. Carroll Payne, attorney for the Western and Atlantic.

The railway officers spent all the forenoon examining plans and hearing from architects and engineers. There were plans enough.

The conference was held at the Kimball house. Mr. Grant Wilkins had plans for both elevated and depressed tracks. He did not give any estimate of the cost.

Mr. Egan showed the plans of Messrs. Bruce & Morgan for a station at Forsyth and Alabama streets to cost at least $500,000, with the land included, and possibly much more.

Mr. Henry McDaniel, formerly of Atlanta, now of Cincinnati, submitted plans for a station on the present site with elevated tracks, the work to cost $150,000.

Gilbert's Plans the Favorite.

Of all the plans, Mr. Gilbert's seemed to be the favorite, although the railway men were guarded in their expressions. He had figured out a steeper grade for the approach to the station than the officials would accept, and that will have to be modified. They will not have a grade which exceeds 1 per cent. To get that grade, Whitehall street will have to be cut down five feet about the middle of the present crossing, and that will give Whitehall a grade of probably 7 per cent for vehicles, but the sidewalk would not be changed and the grade would not be much steeper than it is now in the middle of the block.

It is presumed that the property owners on Whitehall and Pryor streets will not like the increased grades, but it will be either that or nothing, with eventually some of the roads pulling out of the present station and going elsewhere.

That is, if the property owners on Whitehall and Pryor object to the grade being changed on their streets and succeed in preventing the city and the roads from coming to an understanding, the commission would simply have to order each road to build its own station, and then some of them would go to Alabama and Forsyth or elsewhere.

Pryor street would not have to be changed very much. A slight lowering of the grade at the crossing would give plenty of clearance for the tracks overhead.

As the situation stands now, the city must say at once whether it will agree to the street grade being lowered at the Whitehall crossing of the railroad tracks. If that is not acceptable to the city, the whole matter is balked and the responsibility will be on the city. The roads will say that they cannot build on the site because the city refuses to allow them to get into the station which they wish to erect.

On the other hand, if the city does agree to depressing Whitehall street for the sake of getting a new union station, the railroads will then have to show their hands.

The roads have some conditions to ask of the state, but, as they were outlined yesterday, it is quite probable that the concessions will be made by the state.

The position of the roads is that they cannot afford to spend $450,000 on an improvement which, in twenty-one years, will revert to the state of Georgia. They want a lease of the terminal for ninety-nine years or some other long term. That is a reasonable request, and the state and the roads may be able to agree on terms. The improvement would be worth a great deal to the state, and the roads cannot be expected to put up an expensive depot and present it to the state at the end of twenty-one years.

What Is To Be Done.

The first thing to be done is for the city to decide about her part, and the state and the roads can be brought together later. The city council holds a special meeting at 11 o'clock today, when representatives of the roads and Mr. Gilbert will be heard.

Major J. W. Thomas was the spokesman for the roads at yesterday's meeting with the commissioners. Chairman Trammell and Commissioners Crenshaw and Atkinson were all on hand. They had assigned the case for 10 o'clock in the morning, but at the request of the presidents and general managers, postponed the hearing until 2 o'clock. As the officials were busy with the architects all the forenoon, they did not get a chance to lunch.

Major Thomas said that the roads had reached an agreement on one proposition, and that was that Atlanta needed a new passenger station. He said that the representatives of the roads entering Atlanta had examined a number of plans, but as the examination was hurried, no decision had been reached. Mr. Gilbert's plans, he said, were beautiful to look at, but were very expensive, contemplating an expenditure of $450,000. Mr. McDaniel's plans were not so elaborate or expensive, but the plans were not wholly completed. Mr. Wilkins did not give an estimate of the cost, while those of Bruce & Morgan, which were for another site, would require an investment of at least $500,000.

Major Thomas was opposed to the grade of 1¼ per cent proposed by Mr. Gilbert. "That would put our tracks up in the air, and the grade would be so steep that it would be hard to get up, and if a train stopped, it could not start."

Mr. Gilbert provided for only eight tracks, perhaps enough for today, but whether that number would answer for the roads ten years hence, was a question.

"We think that the city of Atlanta ought to be willing to depress Whitehall street at the crossing enough to allow the roads to get to the proposed station on a grade not over 1 per cent."

There had been no conference with the city's representatives for the reason that there had not been sufficient time since the plans were submitted.

"We have done the best we could. But as for investing $400,000 or $500,000 in an improvement which would revert to the state in twenty-one years, that is out of the question."

Judge Atkinson, who was presiding, inquired what the roads would do if the city should agree to sink Whitehall and Pryor streets.

Major Thomas replied that a 1 per cent grade might be feasible for the roads. That would put the tracks eleven feet above the floor of the present station.

Vice President Gannon, of the Southern, remarked:

"We did get light enough today to indicate that there is a probability of settling this depot problem if the city, the state and the railroads will get together. But we could not operate a station with a grade of 1¼ per cent."

There was a general discussion in which Judge Anderson said that he believed a proposition to lower the grade of Whitehall and Pryor streets might be favorably received by the city. He remarked that to get rid of grade crossings would greatly improve the property on Whitehall and Pryor.

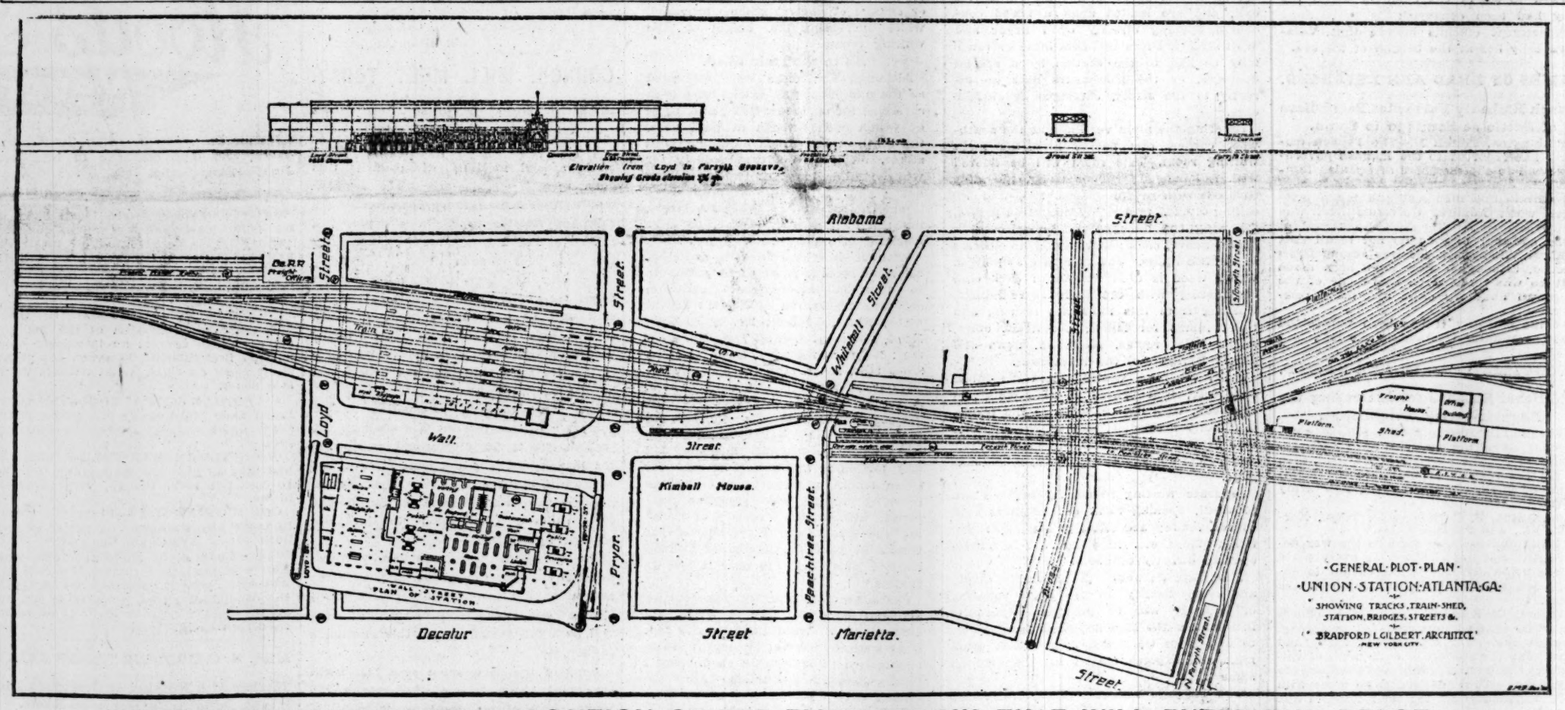
There would be no change of grade on Loyd street under Mr. Gilbert's plans.

Mayor Woodward wanted some definite statement from the roads about what they would do if the city agreed to the changes which it had been said would be required in the grade of the streets. The roads could not make any definite promise. Major Thomas said that all he could do would be to indorse a plan and recommend it to his stockholders. Too much money was involved for him to say what his company would do.

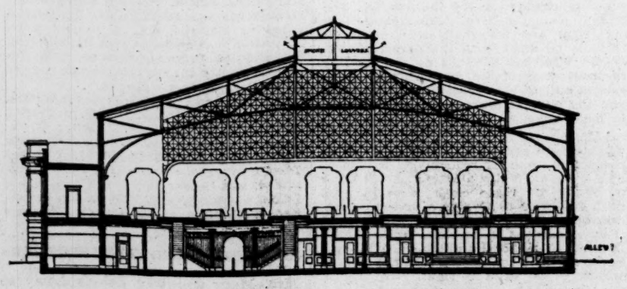
Finally it was agreed to have another hearing on March 20th, by which time the city may be in position to say what will be done about Whitehall and Pryor streets.

Mr. Gilbert's Plans.

After the talk with the commission, the mayor and Messrs. Rice, Hammond, Anderson, Clayton and Peters, called on Mr. Gilbert, and he spent more than an hour explaining his plans. He made an impression on the city officials, some of whom had been strongly opposed to building on the present site, believing that it was impracticable. But after examining Mr. Gilbert's plans, all present thought very favorably of them and it looked as if the city



THE PLAN SHOWING THE DISPOSITION OF THE EIGHT TRACKS THAT WILL ENTER THE DEPOT.



TRANSVERSE SECTION ON LINE A—B
(LOOKING EAST)

SCENE AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

east of Loyd street across Pryor. The main entrance would be between Pryor and Loyd. There would be spacious waiting rooms, dining room, ticket offices, baggage rooms and everything conveniently arranged on the first floor.

There would be broad platforms between the tracks with stairways and elevators leading up to them. Passengers would not cross any tracks, but they would go right up to the trains which they desired to take. Passengers leaving trains would not come down the same stairways used by passengers going up, but would descend to a broad concourse opening on Pryor street.

The plans are elaborate and are well worked out. The building would not be imposing by reason of height, but would be very attractive in appearance. Mr. Gilbert favors artificial stone and brick for material outside and marble and tiling for the interior finish.

It is probable that the railway officials would prefer Georgia granite or marble for the exterior to artificial stone.

Mr. Gilbert's plans would require some change in the Broad street bridge, but it would not be expensive. He would also open a new street on the south side of the railroad tracks from Whitehall to Pryor, and he would not have any tracks, not even freight tracks, to cross the streets at grade. He would elevate the side track for store door delivery, too, and have cars unloaded into the second story of the Alabama street buildings.

The Architectural Features.

The station is designed to front on Wall street, with its principal entrance near the corner of Pryor, and its ground floor extended under the track viaduct, covering the entire block bounded by Loyd, Wall and Pryor streets. Upon the viaduct eight tracks will be carried, and for a length of 630 feet these tracks will be covered by an immense train shed of iron and glass. The roof will be supported by twenty-one

Continued on Second Page.

THOMASVILLE GIVES WELCOME TO PRESIDENT M'KINLEY AND PARTY

Georgia City Decorated To Receive the Chief Executive.

WERE NO PUBLIC EXERCISES

Request for a Quiet Reception Had Preceded the Distinguished Visitors.

FROM THE DEPOT TO THE HANNA HOUSE

The Drive Along the Street Leading to the Resting Place Showed Patriotic Mottoes and Bunting in Great Profusion.

Thomasville, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The presidential party, consisting of President McKinley and wife, Vice President Hobart and wife and Master Hobart, Senator Hanna and wife, Miss Ruth Hanna, Miss Phelps, George B. Cortelyou, assistant secretary to the president; Dr. J. N. Rixey and B. S. Barius, one of the executive clerks, arrived here at half-past 2 o'clock today on a special train from Washington.

The trip from Washington was made without incident, no stops other than those absolutely necessary being made en route. The train consisted of five Pullmans and was magnificent in all its appointments. The president occupied the Iolanthe, Vice President Hobart and Horatio and Senator Hanna the Clematis. The other cars were the dining car Aberlin and the combination smoking and baggage car Cassius.

The run from Washington was made in less than twenty hours.

In deference to the president's wishes, who comes here for rest and quiet, there was no demonstration of any kind, though of course a large crowd was at the depot to meet the distinguished party. The mayor had ordered a detail of police to the depot and the crowd was kept from crowding on the platform.

Meet at the Depot.

The party was met by Senator Hanna's brother, Mel Hanna; his nephew, C. M. Chapin; his brother-in-law, J. Wyman Jones, Colonel S. G. McLendon, Mayor Hopkins and other friends.

Mr. Mel Hanna took charge of President and Mrs. McKinley, placed them in his carriage and drove them to the Hanna house on Dawson street. The remainder of the party was looked after by other friends. The drive to the Hanna house lead through the principal streets of the city and the party was given an ovation all along the line.

Thomasville was never so gayly decorated. Since early in the morning the work of hanging up bunting and flags has progressed, and when the president arrived the streets presented a scene of gayety beyond description. The national colors are on every house and old glory flies from every flagpole.

There were a number of patriotic mottoes stretched across the streets and in front of buildings. Above some of the latter, on porticos, were ladies and gentlemen who saluted the president and cheered as he passed. To these the president bowed and smiled as he raised his hat. Thousands of people lined the streets and cheered.

Mrs. McKinley Receives Children.

This afternoon a committee of school children called on the president and Mrs. McKinley and presented them with a large tray of violets having the word "Welcome" in white blooms in the midst of the purple pillow bordered with green. Mrs. McKinley entertained the children. They were the only callers during the day, notice having been given that the president is here for rest.

This evening the presidential party enjoyed their cigars in the starlight on Senator Hanna's spacious front piazza. Residents of the place who met the president four years ago here and saw him again today note that he is paler and thinner now than then.

A number of newspaper correspondents arrived also today, looking no doubt for developments of a political nature, but so far Senators Platt, Quay and other well-known politicians who were looked for at this place have not arrived. They may drop in later.

President Passes Quitman.

Quitman, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The special carrying the presidential party on their way to Thomasville passed at 1:20 o'clock, just behind the regular train. It was not generally known here that they would pass in the daytime and there was no crowd at the depot and no demonstration.

QUEEN URGED TO SIGN TREATY.

Spanish Cabinet Unwilling To Await Assembling of Cortes.

Madrid, March 14.—The Correspondencia says the cabinet has advised the queen to ratify the treaty of peace with the United States without awaiting the reassembling of the cortes.

TREATY MAKING RESUMED AGAIN

Negotiations with Germany and France Are Active.

GERMANS SHOW FRIENDLINESS

France Proposes To Give United States Its "Minimum" Tariff.

BRITISH NEGOTIATIONS COLLAPSE

The Scope of the Treaty Under Way with Germany Is Larger Than Ever Before and Will Be Thoroughly Satisfactory, It Is Believed.

Washington, March 14.—Negotiations for reciprocity treaties with Germany and France have been resumed, and there is still a prospect that a treaty may be negotiated with Great Britain covering the British West Indies.

These several treaty negotiations were interrupted some months ago by the service Mr. Kasson, our reciprocity commissioner, was obliged to give to the Canadian commission. As this work is closed, Mr. Kasson is free to resume the negotiations with the other countries, and he has written to inform them that he is at liberty to proceed.

In the case of France, Ambassador Cambon returns from Paris with the very earnest hope of carrying through a treaty under section 4 of the Dingley law. On the part of France, it is proposed to give to the United States its "minimum" tariff list. The French tariff has two rates, a maximum and a minimum. The difference averages about 25 per cent.

Countries specially favored by France get the minimum rate, while those having no arrangement pay the maximum rate, 25 per cent higher. The effect of this is to place higher duties on American goods than on those of England, Germany, Russia and some thirty-one countries with which France has made commercial arrangements.

In the negotiations with Mr. Kasson this minimum rate is conceded, the only question being as to what the United States will grant in return. The law permits a 20 per cent reduction of duty on designated articles, but an arrangement has not been reached as to what these articles shall be.

French Want Liberality.

The French contention is that the list should be liberal, as their minimum list covers the entire tariff list. They also contend that the average of French duty on American goods is about 14 per cent advalorem as against about 50 per cent American duty on French goods.

M. Cambon is awaiting some further statistical infirmation from Paris, and it is expected that active negotiations will proceed in about two weeks. The German negotiations have been resumed on a rather broad scale. They began over a year ago on a strict commercial basis and made no progress owing to Germany's course in certain other public matters. Recently, however, Germany has given unmistakable evidence of good will. As a result, the officials have shown a disposition to listen with more attention to Germany's desires on reciprocity, and the subject is being considered in its broad general features.

The scope of the negotiation is shown in the fact that Secretary Hay himself is carrying it forward, the detailed work on schedules not having been taken up as yet by Mr. Kasson. Whether the negotiations will prove successful is too early to predict, although both sides, particularly the Germans, express their hope that a treaty will result within the next three months.

British Negotiatons Collapse.

The British negotiations reached an advanced stage and then collapsed entirely. They were managed by Sir Julian Pauncefote and Mr. Kasson, who together outlined the articles to be covered by the proposed treaty.

The document was about ready to sign last summer, when the London authorities made a statement that they were considering the advisability of granting countervailing duties to the sugar producers of the British West Indies, after the American practice. This put off the reciprocity treaty, for if the imperial government gave countervailing duties there was not the same need of a reciprocity arrangement. But except for this statement the imperial government has done nothing on countervailing duties, and the West Indian colonies have received neither the benefit of the duties or of the reciprocity treaty.

It has sufficed, however, to let the negotiations lapse, and no progress on the subject has been attempted of late. If Sir Julian goes to the disarmament congress at The Hague, in May, he is not likely to conclude the reciprocity negotiation before he goes, and after that the two years period for negotiating reciprocity treaties under the Dingley bill will have expired.

Two Years for Treaties.

The expiration of this period is urging all foreign countries to hasten their negotiations. The Dingley law provided that the president shall have authority for two years for the date when the law became operative (July 24, 1897) to make reciprocity treaties, etc. This period expires July 24th next, so that only three months remain to complete treaties under this law. It is said, however, that if they fail of completion within that time it will not necessarily end all the negotiations; as the president still has the constitutional right, independent of this specific law to negotiate treaties by and with the consent of the senate. If deemed advantageous, this constitutional authority will be exercised even after July 24th next.

The negotiations with Peru have not proved successful, as that country was not willing to grant a reduction on the articles which this government considered should be covered. These are practically all the negotiations, although there has been the initiative in other quarters.

BODY NOT THAT OF VILLAMEL.

Corpse Found in Chair Near Santiago Was That of a Seaman.

Washington, March 14.—The secretary of the navy this afternoon received the following telegram:

"Portland, Oregon, March 14.—Remains found in chair, about four miles west of Santiago, as reported in today's papers, not those of Villamel, but of Spanish seaman. Report follow by mail. PROCTOR,
"Assistant Engineer."

The officer from whom the above message was received was an engineer on board the Gloucester, which was the instrument that destroyed the ill-fated Pluton, on board of which Admiral Villamel started for Santiago.

He was in charge of the landing party which went to the succor of the Spanish sailors who managed to reach the shore from the sinking vessel and were being fired upon by the Cubans.

While bringing this particular seaman down to the shore to take him aboard the Gloucester he died and his remains were allowed to sit in the chair in which the body had been conveyed.

Department officials believe that Villamel's body lies at the bottom of the sea.

NAMES OF DEAD ARE REPORTED.

French Embassy Furnishes Particulars of Battle at Santiago to Spain.

Washington, March 14.—The French embassy has reported to the Spanish government and to the members of Spanish families all available particulars concerning the officers and men lost and taken prisoners when Admiral Cervera's fleet was destroyed.

The embassy officials do not recall that Admiral Villamil's name was among those rescued, although claims have been made that he was received on board one of the American auxiliary craft and made prisoner.

At the embassy it has been understood that the admiral was among the lost.

RECRUITING CAMPS ARE NAMED.

Additional Stations for Increasing the Regular Army Established.

Washington, March 14.—The following additional recruiting stations have been established for the purpose of enlisting men to fill the regular army up to the maximum of 65,000, allowed by the new army law;

Charleston, S. C., Knoxville, Tenn., Norfolk, Va., and Savannah, Ga.

In addition to these stations the war department will have officers at every place where volunteers are mustered out to enlist such men as wish to remain in the army.

General McKibbon, one of the officers who was ordered mustered out yesterday, was at the war department today and discussing the subject of enlistment of volunteers, said that many were willing to enlist, but all first desired to go home with their regiments and see their families and friends.

General Corbin said that there would be no difficulty on that point as men could be enlisted at their muster out camps.

TRANSPORT ARRIVES WITH DEAD

Remains of Officers of Tenth Cavalry Will Be Sent to North Carolina.

New York, March 14.—The United States transport McClellan, from San Juan, Ponce and Santiago, arrived in Brooklyn today. She brought forty-two United States soldiers on furlough and sixteen bodies from Santiago.

Among the bodies are those of Lieutenant William E. Shipp, Tenth United States cavalry, and Lieutenant W. H. Smith, same command. They will be sent to Lincolnton, N. C.

CANTEEN PARAGRAPH QUOTED.

Secretary Alger Stresses the Law Prohibiting Sale of Whisky in Camps.

Washington, March 14.—Secretary Alger has issued an order quoting the paragraph in the army law abolishing the canteen and prohibiting the sale of liquor on any army reservations.

It is stated the provision of the law is published for the information of all concerned.

Dr. Sward Off for Stockholm.

Rockford, Ill., March 14.—At today's session of the Augusina synod, Dr. P. J. Sward, of Omaha, head of the Lutheran body in America, said farewell to the synod and to America. Dr. Sward has been called by the special request of King Oscar to the state church at Stockholm.

Wages Raised in Shoe Factory.

Haverhill, Mass., March 14.—H. G. Spaulding & Co., one of the largest shoe firms in the city, have posted a new price list, granting their turned workmen an increase in wages. All the larger firms in this city have now posted the new turned work price lists.

Worcester Mills Increase Salary.

Worcester, Mass., March 14.—Notice has been posted in the Fiskdale mills that on and after April 1st the wages of the operatives will be raised to their former standard, which means practically an increase of about 11 1-3 per cent. About 400 hands are affected.

Going It Blindfold.

The man who deceives himself with the thought that grip is nothing but a severe cold, and cajoles himself with the belief that old-fashioned home remedies will bring him through all right is going it blindfold. LaGrippe is a disease quite as contagious and equally as dangerous as scarletina or smallpox. Unless the grip germs are promptly eradicated by the proper treatment they will leave the system filled with poisonous products which continue to destroy the nerve forces and waste the vitality and strength until some chronic disorder claims the unhappy victim for an early grave.

Dr. Miles' Nervine is the only safe and sure relief for the many forms of nervous disorders which are the result of grip poisoning. It enables the digestive organs to do their work completely and effectually, providing rich, red, highly vitalized blood, which builds up the wasted nerve tissues and drives out the poisonous products of the terrible little disease germs.

"The grip was followed by nervous prostration which soon developed into sciatic rheumatism, and I lay on my back all winter. Two of our best physicians were unable to do anything to relieve my suffering. The pains were so severe at times that I was unable to turn over in bed and my long suffering nearly drove me mad. After trying several 'cures' I commenced taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I got relief from the first bottle. Six bottles restored me to better health than I had enjoyed before in years." FRED MYERS, Redfield, S. D.

A trial package of Dr. Miles' favorite treatment for the grip, consisting of Dr. Miles' Nervine, Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills and Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, will be sent absolutely free of cost to any person sending name and address on a postal card, requesting the sample, and mentioning the name of this paper. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

DEPOT PROBLEM NEARING SOLUTION

Continued from First Page.

steel arched trusses, with a clear span of 130 feet and a height of fifty-four feet above tracks.

The train shed is treated in a simple constructional manner with no attempt at decoration. The architectural embellishments are confined to the station building proper, for which the great train shed forms an effective background.

The Wall street facade is shown two stories in height and 300 feet in length. It has been designed to express clearly the internal arrangement and uses of the building. Its chief feature is the pavilion containing the main entrance. This has been placed at the west end of the front, as being in the usual line of approach, and toward the point from which the station will be most often seen. The entrance doorways are carried through two stories in massive arches, above which are circular pediments inclosing clock dails. Above the cornice rises a richly decorated mansard roof, which, terminating in a flagstaff, crowns the pavilion and forms the highest point in the facade.

Beyond the entrance tower the building continues in an arcade of light bays, framing the large windows which light the main waiting room and carrying a story above decorated by an order of coupled pilasters supporting the crowning cornice and balustrade.

A triple-arched entrance to the outgoing public concourse, designed to give direct access to trains without passing through the main waiting room, forms a terminating feature to the arcade and separates it from the baggage rooms to the east. The character of a baggage room is clearly indicated in the exterior treatment of the six bays which it comprises. Six massive doorways open direct into the baggage room on the ground floor and the story above, used as a west-bound baggage room, forms an order of pilasters and cornice echoing the similar but richer treatment of the main portion of the building.

The style of the building is modern French renaissance, simply and strongly treated in a manner befitting the brick and terra cotta of which it is to be constructed, and the proportions of extreme length.

The plan of the building is such as to be readily comprehended by travelers entering hastily, and the necessary operations of buying tickets, checking baggage and entering trains expeditiously are arranged for in their natural order. Incoming passengers are separated from outgoing by means of stairways used only for exit, and are landed upon a broad concourse opening directly upon Pryor and Wall streets. From this concourse entrance may be had to the station by a special doorway, or the passengers may go directly to the street, carriages or surface cars.

Entering the main vestibule at the southwest corner, one passes into the main waiting room. This room will be floored with a handsome rubber tiling, its walls covered with white glazed tile, and its ceiling divided into richly decorated panels, following the lines of the steel track beams above, each panel having its clusters of electric lights. The furniture and finish where wood is used will be of dark oak, contrasting with the light surroundings. Opening from this room are retiring and toilet rooms for ladies, the ticket office, men's toilet rooms, telegraph, news and parcel booths and the restaurant.

From the main waiting room the public concourse, well lighted at both ends and overhead, with its stairways to the trains, is directly accessible, and on the opposite side of the concourse is the long counter and public space for the checking of baggage.

Separate waiting rooms for negroes are provided, opening from the outgoing concourse, readily accessible to baggage room, ticket offices, etc. Also separate lavatories opening directly outdoors.

The baggage room is unusually large, and every facility for the rapid handling of baggage will be provided. Hydraulic lifts deliver the baggage piled upon trucks to and from the track floor above. Both mail and express matter are handled on same lifts.

The baggage master's office, trainmen's room and employees' toilet are all conveniently placed, opening into the baggage room.

At the east end of the building is located the power plant for heating and lighting the entire station and furnishing power for the baggage lifts. Also mailroom and space for trainmen's lockers.

The second story is occupied by the west-bound baggage room, lockers and retiring rooms for train conductors, who, with trainmen, have separated lavatories and berths; also offices for railroad officials, which are reached by special stairways from the ground floor at corner tower and directly off the platform.

A Detailed Explanation.

In the following letter to Major Thomas, Mr. Gilbert gives a more detailed explanation of his plans:

J. W. Thomas, President, Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway, Nashville, Tenn.—Dear Sir: Allow me to thank yourself and the other railway managers interested for the opportunity of presenting the general and detail plans, upon which estimates and report of November 30th, last, were based, covering the "feasibility of erecting a union passenger station upon the present state property at Atlanta," eliminating present street grade crossings, etc.

I had expected the pleasure of presenting these plans at your meeting on December 28th, having no intention of asking your acceptance of any plans, unless upon examination they were found satisfactory as meeting stated requirements, nor expecting to be paid in excess of our original agreement, unless my solution of the problem (or the essential points thereof) should be adopted or used, as I trust now fully understood.

The special features covered by my report are as follows, viz: A moderate elevation of tracks, not exceeding 1¼ per cent at westerly entrance to the train shed, as the simplest and most practicable method of meeting the physical requirements; on account of the increased light and air obtainable, saving in cost of construction and operation, avoidance of smoke from bituminous coal used, largest possible area for platforms and tracks, elimination of present dangerous grade crossings, retention of city drainage system, and improvement of abutting property interests.

This can be satisfactorily accomplished by several schemes. My original report was based upon the depression of Whitehall and Peachtree streets under the railroad bridge 2.4 feet, sufficiently wide for two teams to pass, obtaining a clearance of 11 feet, retaining the present one-way wagon way to Forsyth street. The present sidewalk levels are unchanged, obtaining a clearance of 9 feet, not disturbing the present property lines or entrances to buildings.

The roadway and sidewalk of Wall street remain unchanged. The present width of 28 feet at its narrowest point is increased to an average of 35 feet. Teams from Peachtree can reach Wall street at the present level; from Whitehall can reach the station by the new street proposed.

If the city and abutting property owners will agree, by depressing the roadway and sidewalks of the west end of Wall street and the south end of Peachtree about half the length of the block, to meet the level under railroad bridge, the westerly entrance to the train shed can be straightened out, passenger-platforms greatly increased in length, and track room provided for about fourteen cars. (If a 1¾ per cent grade for track elevation is used, this can be accomplished without depressing the streets.)

The present width of Wall street between curbs from Pryor to Loyd street remains unchanged. Pryor street will have a clearance at the present level, under the railway tracks, of 11 feet, and Loyd street of 11.66 feet.

The present overhead bridge at Forsyth street, and the clearance underneath of 21 feet, remain unchanged. The two central floor panels of the Broad street bridge are raised 1.50 feet, without disturbing the trusses, superstructure, etc., or increasing the present street and sidewalk grades, allowing 16 feet clearance above top of rail under bridge for the two elevated tracks, freight tracks retaining present clearance of 21 feet. The adjoining warehouse platforms and tracks, together with the present system of freight transfer, can be provided for upon practically the present basis.

If desired, as shown by additional revised plans herewith, by using a 1¾ per cent grade at the westerly entrance to the train shed, the present grades of Peachtree and Whitehall streets can be retained with only a depression the entire width of roadway under railway bridge of 0.50 feet, obtaining a clearance at Pryor and Loyd streets of 14.66 feet, and caring for the Broad street bridge as suggested. This should effect a saving of between thirty-five and fifty thousand dollars in actual construction, without detriment or change of general scheme proposed, while increasing the height of the waiting rooms.

As to the Train Shed.

Although six tracks were requested as the minimum, nine tracks have been arranged for on the revised plans, eight of which open through at both ends, the ninth or stub track adjoining Wall street, being used advantageously for west-bound baggage, or two-car suburban trains. An additional stub track is shown just west of Peachtree street, for use of switching engine, or side-tracking of private cars.

Without interference with switches, clear car room is provided for trains up to fourteen seventy-foot cars on separate tracks, as follows: South track, No. 1, 500 feet; No. 2, 510 feet; No. 3, 660 feet; No. 4, 945 feet; No. 5, 780 feet; No. 6, 630 feet; No. 7, 550 feet; No. 8, 560 feet; No. 9, stub track, 230 feet.

No track radius is less than 500 feet. A signal and switching tower is suggested at the westerly entrance to train shed. The tracks through the train shed are grouped in pairs, 11.6 feet for eight tracks and 12 feet for seven tracks, passengers and baggage reaching trains from generous platforms, without the necessity of crossing the tracks. (N. B.: Some of the tracks in pairs in the Grand Central station, New York, are only 11 feet on centers.)

Passenger platforms of concrete or artificial stone, 11.8 feet in width, are covered by a train shed of 130 feet clear span, by 685 feet in length; drainage incline through train shed being 1 foot. Separate awnings are extended over platforms where required. Generous doubleway ingress and egress stairways are arranged for each platform, 8.0 feet in width at bottom, dividing at middle platform, so as to distribute passengers in either direction. (The stairways of the principal Sixth avenue elevated stations, New York, are of practically the narrower width, having the disadvantage of being used for both ingress and egress). Invalid chairs can be elevated on lifts when required.

In connection with egress to trains, a passenger concourse is centrally located, opening off all waiting rooms, ticket offices, baggage room, streets, etc., well ventilated and lighted, varying in width from 45.0 to 75.0 feet, 130.0 feet in length.

In connection with egress from trains, passengers are distributed under cover, on a concourse 55.0 to 70.0 feet in width by 160.0 feet in length, adjoining Pryor and Wall streets, and outside of the station proper. Automatic turnstiles can be located so as to prevent stairways being used otherwise than as intended. By this arrangement any number of passengers can be handled expeditiously, logically, conveniently, at minimum cost, and without congestion or crowding.

As it is understood that 80 per cent of outgoing and incoming baggage is eastward, the general union baggage room, 90 by 160 feet in size, is located at the street level, west of Loyd street; baggage being loaded on hand trucks and taken up and down to each platform on baggage elevators direct to cars.

A separate outgoing westbound baggage room, 16 by 72 feet, is shown on platform level. Track No. 9 and No. 8 also, when required, can be utilized for westbound baggage cars, reached from a separate baggage platform, without interfering with passenger platforms.

As to the Passenger Station.

All entrances are at sidewalk levels. Sufficient height is obtained for the ceilings by lowering the floor 2.04 feet. All rooms have ample direct outside light and ventilation.

The interior finish is of permanent material. Faience tile or marble sides to the waiting rooms; brick for the baggage rooms; steel for the ceilings; rubber tilings for waiting room, restaurant and lobby floors; hardwood for seats, finish and trim; stone, iron and brick for exterior, or terra cotta, if preferred.

The arrangement of space suggested is upon a generous scale, and a logical plan, but can be modified in detail if desired.

The general waiting room is 86 by 90 feet; the women's private room 44 by 36, in addition to lobbies and vestibules.

The general waiting room for negroes is 56 by 60 feet. The restaurant is 56 by 75 feet, an open passageway connecting the same direct with the negro waiting room.

The general ticket office is 26 by 30 feet. Sleeping car and telegraph offices, news stand, parcel room, etc., are all of generous size, centrally located.

Ample lavatory accommodations for men and women opening directly outdoors, finished with up-to-date sanitary fittings, floors and partitions of marble. Room for conductors and trainmen, office for station master, despatchers, provision for heating, power plant, coal storage, etc. Also, railroad offices provided at track level with outside street entrances. Additional stories can be added as required.

The total floor area of the present station is approximately 8,250 square feet; that of the proposed station, as per revised plan, 48,000 square feet; present passenger train shed contains about 33,600 square feet; train shed and awnings as proposed, about 90,000 square feet.

The vital questions of generous and convenient arrangement, accessibility, safety to passengers, provision for future development and growth, are all features which have been carefully considered.

By separating local suburban traffic, providing sub-stations at the street level, about fifty of the one hundred trains in and out daily can be provided for outside of the train shed proper, increasing proportionately its capacity and accommodating local traffic more conveniently.

As to Cost.

My original report left it an open question whether your company would carry out the following work, viz: Relaying the necessary tracks and switches; temporary erection for operation during construction; rough retaining masonry. In which case, not only the actual cost, but the contractors' profits and the amount of professional services would be materially reduced (as I should not expect to be paid commission for work not carried out under my supervision); thus reducing the total cost of the work to about $415,000. Or, if my suggestion for a one and thee-quarter per cent grade is adopted, making the total cost about $375,000.

The whole work should require about twelve months to execute, and can be carried on without detriment to existing traffic. Respectfully submitted,

BRADFORD L. GILBERT,
Consulting Architect.

COUNCIL WILL MEET TODAY.

Municipal Solons Express Their Views on the Proposition Made by Railroads.

The special meeting of council this morning at 11 o'clock, one object of which will be to consider the proposition of the railroads relative to the new depot, will be one of the most interesting sessions of this body held in some time.

The city has been fighting for a new depot for years, and now that a magnificent new shed seems at hand, provided council acts favorably, all eyes will be turned on this body. The session will likely last for some time, and the debate will be of great interest.

The roads made a proposition to the council last year to erect a station on the present site if the city would consent to the closing of Pryor and Loyd streets. The authorities refused to close Pryor street, and the railroads asked more time of the state railroad commission to formulate another agreement.

The councilmen are considerably interested in the last proposition, and, with the exception of Alderman Turner and Councilman Pope, who are out of the city, there will be a full attendance at this morning's session.

Some of the councilmen seen last night expressed themselves as follows on the latest phase of the depot problem:

ALDERMAN I. S. MITCHELL—There is no man more enthusiastically in favor of a new depot than myself, but I am apposed to closing any of the streets. The present plan, I believe, contemplates leaving Pryor and Whitehall streets open. If there is no damage to the property owners on Whitehall street, I do not see why the suggestion of the roads should not be carried out. A new depot is what we need, and the city, of course, should be willing to make some reasonable concessions.

ALDERMAN FRANK P. RICE—The city will meet the roads half way—you may rest assured of that. If we can get a reasonable grade on Whitehall street, I will favor it. When the roads come to us in good faith and offer to give us a first-class station on certain conditions, we should meet those conditions if possible. We are now figuring to make the grade on Whitehall street as little as possible. The city will be willing to do what is right.

COUNCILMAN THOMSON—It has always been my idea that the tracks should be depressed. I am not for any plan that will interfere with the rights of property owners on Whitehall street. I will have to see all the plans, and think over the proposition of the roads before I can make up my mind how I shall vote on the question.

COUNCILMAN ADAIR—The matter is new to me, and I have given it little thought. I prefer not to make any statement until I have thoroughly investigated it.

COUNCILMAN McCULLOUGH—Being unfamiliar with the plan of the roads, I am unable to express an intelligent opinion. At first thought, however, the proposition looks all right. What Atlanta wants is a depot.

ALDERMAN KILPATRICK—This is the first I have heard of the proposition of the roads, and I prefer to express no opinion at present.

COUNCILMAN HARWELL—I have not had time to give the matter any thought. It does not look, though, very favorable to me.

COUNCILMAN DAY—I am unprepared to make any statement. I prefer to wait until I can investigate the matter.

Councilman J. J. Maddox: From what I know of the plan, I think it is a good one, and will favor it, provided the injury to the Whitehall street property is not too great. I have been in favor of depressed tracks all along.

A Perfect Infant Food

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk

A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MOTHERS MILK. FOR 40 YEARS THE LEADING BRAND.

"INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.

BOX CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

MRS. N. C. BROWNE PASSES AWAY.

Mother of a Number of Georgians Dies at Daughter's Home in Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. N. C. Browne died at the home of her mother, Mrs. McHenry, this afternoon, after a long and painful illness. She was born seventy-eight years ago in Utica, N. Y., and located in Madison, Ga., fifty-seven years ago. Her maiden name was Browne, and she married President Browne, who was at the head of the Georgia Female college, at Madison, twenty-eight years.

Mrs. Browne's living children are Mrs. W. S. McHenry, Rome; Mrs. G. B. Jewett, Macon; N. W. Browne, Atlanta; G. Y. Browne, Putnam county. The first wife, now deceased, of President J. Chappell Harris, of the Georgia State Industrial school, was a daughter.

The remains of Mrs. Browne will be carried to Madison at 1:25 o'clock tomorrow morning for interment.

SHE WAS AMONG FIRST SETTLERS

Mrs. Mary Chouteau Passes Away at Her Home in Kansas City.

Kansas City, Mo., March 14.—Mrs. Mary Chouteau, aged seventy years, widow of the late Captain Pierre M. Chouteau, is dead at her home here of dropsy. Chouteau was a historic early settler, having explored and traded hereabouts when Kansas City was a wilderness. He founded a trading post near where Turner, Kas., now stands.

POST COMMANDER OF G. A. R. DIES

Prominent Planter Near Charlotte, N. C., Passes Away.

Charlotte, N. C., March 14.—(Special.)—A. R. Logie, a prominent planter, died here this morning. He was at one time proprietor of one of the largest department stores in Bridgeport, Conn., was commander of the Grand Army of the Republic and had filled several public positions in the north. He was in business in New York at one time.

Mrs. Martha E. Goss, Athens, Ga.

Athens, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. Martha E. Goss, wife of Dr. Isham H. Goss, died at her home in this city this afternoon after a long illness. She leaves a husband and three children. The funeral will be held tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock at the First Methodist church, of which Mrs. Goss was a member.

Mrs. Elizabeth Green, Asheville, Ala.

Asheville, Ala., March 14.—(Special.)—Mrs. Elizabeth A. Green, mother of Judge James T. Green, of this city, died suddenly this morning. She was nearly eighty years old.

W. T. McNamee, Summerville, Ala.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—W. T. McNamee, of Summerville, Ala., died tonight of paralysis.

"Only the First Step Is Difficult."

The first step in Spring should be to cleanse Nature's house from Winter's accumulations. Hood's Sarsaparilla does this work easily. It is America's Greatest Spring Medicine. It purifies the blood, as millions of people say. It makes the weak strong, as nervous men and women gladly testify. It cures all blood diseases, as thousands of cured voluntarily write. It is just the medicine for you, as you will gladly say after you have given it a fair trial.

Tumors—"A tumor as big as a large marble came under my tongue and instead of letting my physician operate on it, I used my favorite spring tonic, Hood's Sarsaparilla. The bunch soon disappeared." MRS. H. H. COBURN, 579 Merrick St., Lowell, Mass.

Rheumatism—"I had rheumatism for five years and can conscientiously say that Hood's Sarsaparilla has given me entire relief. As a blood purifier it has helped my children wonderfully." Mrs. S. A. SAGAR, 83 Franklin Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

Dyspepsia—"For many years I suffered with dyspepsia. I resorted to Hood's Sarsaparilla and its continued use entirely cured me." LARRY L. MORRIS, 100 Mulberry Street, Newark, N. J.

Catarrh—"I suffered twelve years with eczema. Tried different medicines and physicians with only temporary relief. Finally took Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills patiently for six months and am entirely cured. D. J. BURR, U. S. Pension Office, Indianapolis, Ind.

Backache—"I was miserable and tired, had no appetite and felt sore all over. My back ached so that when I stooped I could hardly straighten up. First bottle Hood's Sarsaparilla helped and three bottles made me strong and well." J. J. EICHBANER, 928 Meldrum Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Bad Blood—"When 65, a carberous eruption appeared under my eye. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood and the eruption disappeared." JOHN M. KERR, 3519 Wood St., Chicago, Ill.

Neuralgia—"I had dreadful neuralgia, miserable for months. Neighbors told me to use Hood's Sarsaparilla; it cured me perfectly." Mrs. FRED TURNER, Barre, Vt.

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 164 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

Indigestion—"I now have a good appetite, eat well, sleep well and my dyspepsia and indigestion have left me. The reason is I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me. I am Baggage Master on the B. & O. Railroad." THOMAS COLES, 119 Carr St., Sandusky, Ohio.

Hip Disease—"I had running sores for eight years on my hips. I was confined to my bed at times and at others used crutches. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured my hip and gave me permanent health." OLLIE J. ARCHER, 139 Dudley Street, Dayton, Ohio.

Goitre—"Goitre was so expensive in medical attendance that I let mine go. It made me a perfect wreck, until I took Hood's Sarsaparilla which entirely cured me." MRS. THOMAS JONES, 120 South St., Utica, N. Y.

Running Sores—"Five years ago my affliction came, a running sore on my leg, causing me great anguish. Hood's Sarsaparilla healed the sore, which has never returned." MRS. A. W. BARRETT, 39 Powell Street, Lowell, Mass.

Catarrh—"I suffered from childhood with catarrh. Was entirely deaf in one ear. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me and restored my hearing." MRS. W. STOKES, Midland, Tex.

Sore Eyes—"Humor in the blood made my daughter's eyes sore, so that we feared blindness, until Hood's Sarsaparilla made her entirely well." E. B. GIBSON, Hennikker, N. H.

Salt Rheum—"My mother was seriously afflicted with salt rheum and painful running sores. No medicine helped her until Hood's Sarsaparilla was used, which made her entirely well." ESSIE E. MAPLESTONE, 358 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.

Tired Feeling—"I had that tired, dull feeling, dyspepsia, headaches and sinking spells, but Hood's Sarsaparilla made me a new man. I never was better than now." JOHN MACK, Oskaloosa, Iowa.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." MRS. JESSIE A. MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Erysipelas—"A running sore on my limb developed into erysipelas. The faithful use of Hood's Sarsaparilla accomplished a cure. I am stronger than ever." MRS. W. KANE, Media, Pa.

The Grip—"After the grip I was run down, appetite poor and health bad. Hood's Sarsaparilla purified my blood, restored my appetite, pains entirely gone. I am a surveyor." A. W. JUDSON, Sandusky, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

ITALY'S CLAIM IS APPROVED.

Announcement in Deputies That England Will Support Concession.

Rome, March 14.—In the chamber of deputies today Admiral Canevaro, minister of foreign affairs, made a comprehensive statement regarding Italy's action in China.

He affirmed the reported recall of Signor Martino, Italian minister at Peking, and announced, that Italy had obtained the approval of Great Britain and Japan before demanding the concession at San Mun.

Great Britain, however, has requested, he said, that force should not be employed and had promised in return to give her diplomatic support to Italy at the court of Peking.

Other friendly powers, the minister continued, were then notified and indicated their acquiescence.

GOHIER ACQUITTED OF CHARGE.

Frenchman Tried for Insulting the Army Is Released.

Paris, March 14.—M. Urbain Gohier, author of "L'Armee Contra la Nation" (the army against the nation), who was placed on trial yesterday on the charge of having insulted the army, was acquitted today on all counts.

The acquittal was followed by a lively scene in the court, the spectators raising cries of "Vive la liberte," and "Vive la republique."

SOLDIERS PAID BY CARLISTS.

Repatriated Spaniards Are Cultivated by the Friends of Carlos.

Madrid, March 14.—The presence of 300 soldiers repatriated from Cuba at a Te Deum celebration yesterday in memory of the carlists who were killed in the colonial wars exemplified the intrigues of the carlists to gain the support of the disbanded troops.

An investigation shows that the carlists paid 5 pesetas to each soldier attending the service.

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NORTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATS HAVE REDEEMED EVERY PROMISE MADE

Legislature Just Adjourned Has a Record Which Justifies the Elections of Last Fall.

THE VAST WORK ACCOMPLISHED

Faith with the People Has Been Fully and Completely Kept.

WHITE SUPREMACY IS NOW ASSURED

Three Methods Employed in Reaching the Desired End—The New Legislation and Its Effect—The Proposed Amendments to Constitution.

By Jos: Ohl.

Raleigh, N. C., March 14.—(Special.)—When the full record of the present legislature of North Carolina is made up, it will be found to be almost unparalleled in the splendid extent of its accomplishment.

The legislature has just left the capital after two months of as earnest labor as ever marked the sessions of any similar body. Much was expected of it; many things were left undone which some people thought should have been done; some few extremists have been disappointed.

But taken as a whole this legislature has fulfilled every expectation of those who placed it in power.

Which is saying a very great deal, but certainly not too much, when the results are studied.

Not since the legislature which marked the return to power of democracy after the blot of reconstruction had been wiped out, has there been a body with anything like as grave problems to meet. The legislature which followed the overthrow of the carpet-bag government had, of course, a great mission to perform, but scarcely less important—indeed, in no sense less important—has been that which fell to the lot of the representatives of the people chosen in the elections of last fall. Their mission was to put into practical legislative shape the meaning of that election, which was a new salvation of the state; and when it is said that they fulfilled all reasonable expectations, no higher praise could be asked.

All Promises Redeemed.

In their fight for the regeneration of North Carolina, the democrats of the state put forth their best men for representatives in the two branches of the general assembly. The wisdom of this was shown not only in the election of these candidates, but it has been even more clearly demonstrated in the work they have done in carrying out the will of the people.

The mission placed in their hands has been fulfilled; the promises have been made good; the faith has been kept, and profiting by experiences of the past, the conservative citizens of the Old North State have, through these representatives, enacted such legislation as strikes at the root of the present evils and makes it certain that there will be no change for degeneration in the future.

The wisdom of the men controlling and shaping legislation is shown not only by what the legislature did accomplish, but also by its conservatism as manifested in its refusal to put upon the statute books some measures honestly and earnestly advocated, but the wisdom of which could not but be doubted by those who look not to the present alone, but to the future. Coming into power as the result of a great political revolution, wrought through a campaign unexampled for its bitterness, it is but natural that there should have been some tendency toward measures which, while reflecting the sentiments of the moment, would not have done for all time. Most carefully was the democratic bark steered clear of those dangerous places and that, too, without in any way affecting the rights of the people of the state to have their will, as manifested at the polls, fully and completely set forth upon the statute books.

In a reference to the problems of the last campaign and those which presented themselves to the legislature, it is natural that one who has not made a close study of North Carolina affairs should consider the adoption of the constitutional amendment restricting the franchise as the one great act of the legislature.

And yet it is only one of a good many. All of them, however, having the same end in view—the perpetuation of white supremacy.

A very interesting article, written by Mr. Merritt, of The News and Observer, takes as its text an outline of the promises of the democratic party in that campaign, made by Mr. Daniels, the brilliant editor and orator, who is the head and front of the aggressive young democracy of the state.

What the Democrats Promised.

This outline was given as a prophecy of what the legislature, representing the party, would do; and the writer of the article in question takes up each promise singly and shows how completely and absolutely each has been fulfilled.

Mr. Daniels epitomized these promises in this fashion:

1. To give security and protection to the property and people of every town and county in the state by putting none but capable white men in control of public affairs.
2. To put white men only in charge of white public schools.
3. To secure economy in expenditures, the abolition of unnecessary offices, decency in administration, constant improvement in our educational system, charity to the unfortunate, and rule by the white men of the state.
4. To secure the extension of the power of the railroad commission.
5. To prohibit free passes which have been employed to defeat the will of the people and to give an undue power to political railroad corporations.
6. To provide for the election of railroad commissioners by the people.
7. To put all foreign corporations upon the same footing with local corporations and prevent the removal by foreign corporations of suits to the federal courts.
8. To encourage the investment of capital in the state and to give it ample protection.
9. To enact a fair and just election law.
10. To do any and all other just and honorable things that will secure and perpetuate white supremacy.

These were the distinct promises made by the democrats in that campaign in which they overthrew the forces of fusion.

Curing the Election Evils.

In every respect have these promises been fulfilled.

The first and second of these promises and the ninth and tenth are the ones relating to the question of franchise, and it is these which particularly interest the people outside of the state. Three distinct steps were taken toward bringing about the desired end, each important of itself and all closely related both in their purpose and their effects.

First, there was local legislation for those counties in eastern Carolina where the negroes outnumber the whites and where, by means of the fusion between the republicans and populist leaders, negro domination in local affairs had become an accomplished fact. The legislature went at this branch of the subject in an altogether businesslike way, taking up each county and enacting for that county such legislation as was especially suited to its needs. The charters of towns were amended so as to place the offices under the control of the legislature.

This was done by placing the election of the commissioners—in counties having large negro majorities—in the hands of the justices of the peace, the justices in turn being appointed by the legislature. Such regulations in regard to official bonds were formulated as to make it impossible for any other than men of character and good business qualifications to give them.

The possibility of negroes having any charge or control over white schools was carefully provided against, and in many other respects has the school system been perfected, always, however, with perfect fairness to the colored schools.

The New Election Law.

The legislature did enact "a fair and just election law." The fusion law was wiped out. One of the most important features of the new law is the creation of a state board of elections, composed of five persons elected by the legislature. Each county has its board of elections, consisting of three persons appointed by this state board. The county boards appoint all registrars and judges of elections. The members of the county boards may be removed by the state boards, and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of elections. The line of selection is, therefore, direct from the legislature. The registrar in each precinct will, of course, be a democrat, and in every case one of the two judges will be a democrat. This gives the democracy complete control of the election machinery.

It is, however, not an unfair nor an unusual advantage. Under the fusion law the fusionists had in every case the same kind of control of the machinery and it is so in every state of the union. The dominant party reserves to itself as complete control as it is possible to secure.

It is not, however, this feature of the new election law which the republicans and populists object most strongly, but it is the provision for an entirely new registration. The law changes the time for holding the state elections to August and provides that before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Summr elections are provided for principally because of a desire to separate the state and national contests and return to the old system of elections in August. It is nothing new for North Carolina.

As to the registration, however, it is very easy to see why the fusionists, who have depended entirely upon their control of the negro vote for such power as they have enjoyed during the past two years, fight the law.

It is estimated that under the operations of the fusion law which practically allowed no challenges of a man presenting himself for registration, but placed the burden of proof upon his accuser, at least 15,000 illegal negro votes have been placed upon the registration books.

The new law is very specific in placing the burden of proof of his right to register upon the man applying for registration. He must show exactly where his residence is, and if challenged must prove that he has the right to go upon the books. It is this reversal of the fusion policy which has arrayed the opposition to the election law; under that policy, illegal registration was not only easy, but was to the extent indicated an accomplished fact.

Proposed Constitutional Amendments.

The amendment to the constitution, which is the consummation of the suffrage legislation, has been variously mis-stated and misrepresented. It is being mis-stated and misrepresented by the opponents of democracy all over this state today, and there can be no possible question that in August of next year, when the amendment is presented to the people for ratification, one of the bitterest campaigns in the history of the state will be waged against it.

The amendment is aimed against ignorance. It strikes at illiteracy, the gist of it being contained in the first part of section 4, which provides "every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the constitution in the English language."

The exceptions to this general rule is contained in the succeeding section, which says:

"No male person who was, on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any state in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person shall be denied the right to register and vote in any election in this state by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications; provided he shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to December, 1, 1908."

No Discrimination for Color.

On the surface this seems to mean that illiterate white people are to be given until 1908 to educate themselves up to the requirements of the test, but that illiterate negroes are to have no such opportunity; and the argument is, of course, that this proposed amendment is a discrimination against the negro because of his color and in direct clash with the suffrage provision in the federal constitution.

It is pointed out, however, that this does not disfranchise all of the illiterate negroes of the state. There are some of these who were entitled to vote in other states on January 1, 1867, and that these persons and their descendants have the same rights as are given to white people similarly situated. It is also a fact that up to 1835 the free negroes of North Carolina were allowed to vote, and they, or their descendants, coming within the provisions of this section, are given the same grace that is allowed the illiterate whites.

So the contention is—and it seems very plausible—that while this exception seems to be entirely in the interests of the ignorant whites, it cannot be literally so construed, because under its terms certain negroes enjoy the same privileges as those given the whites; and there is, therefore, no discrimination on account of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Hot Times Ahead.

In substituting this amendment to the people for their ratification, the legislature was keeping clearly within its promises to the people to enact all legislation necessary to secure white supremacy. The amendment is still to be acted upon, and until ratified, does not, of course, become the law of the state. There seems to be very little doubt, however, of its ratification. Populist and republican leaders seem to believe that between now and August, 1900, there will be such reversal of sentiment as will make ratification a question of doubt, to say the least of it; but the democratic leaders feel confident, and they are preparing to go into that campaign as they did in the last—to win.

CHAIRMAN JONES SEEKS TO LEARN THE ATTITUDE OF NEW YORK PARTY

New York, March 14.—The Journal and Advertiser this morning publishes the following letter, which Chairman James K. Jones, of the democratic national committee, has sent to each delegate to the last democratic convention in this state:

Washington, March 11, 1896—My Dear Sir: In view of the fact that the democratic party in 1896 in your state did not give the Chicago platform unanimous support, I am anxious to know what you think is likely to be the attitude of the party in New York state on this question of the coming national convention.

My own impression is that the feeling is overwhelming in the south and west in favor of a practical reaffirmation of the Chicago platform. I would be glad to know what, in your opinion, is the feeling of the party in your state on this question and whether the state is likely to send a delegation to the next national convention ready to co-operate with what seems to be the wish of the majority, or whether a course similar to that pursued in New York in 1896 is likely to be followed in case the Chicago platform should be practically reaffirmed.

I write you on account of your prominent connection with the party, and hope you will let me hear from you promptly on this question.

Very truly yours, JAMES K. JONES, Chairman.

RHODE ISLAND DEMOCRATS MEET

Full State Ticket Is Nominated in Convention at Providence.

Providence, R. I., March 14.—The democrats of Rhode Island held their annual convention and nominated Hon. George W. Greene, mayor of Woonsocket, for governor.

The platform, after reiterating the party adherence to the time honored principles, makes reference to the return of peace and expresses gratitude to the soldiers and sailors who, by their valor and skill, have brought the war to a speedy and successful close. Continuing, it says:

"We deeply regret the unnecessary hardships which they have undergone in their camps of instruction. We condemn the incompetency of the war department of the government, resulting, as it has, in so much privation, sickness and death in the ranks of the patriotic soldiers who answered their country's call.

"We emphatically denounce Algerism and all officials responsible therefor."

No Change in Deadlocks.

Washington, March 14.—No change was reported today in the senatorial deadlocks in Pennsylvania and California.

WHEATON'S MEN MEET RESISTANCE

Filipino Stronghold Near Pateros Vigorously Attacked.

ORIGINAL PLANS ARE CHANGED

Cavalry Ran Natives In Mad Flight Into Town of Pateros.

ONE SOLDIER KILLED, THREE WOUNDED

The Enemy Set Fire to the Town of Pasig Last Night—Spanish Officers Tried for Embezzlement of Funds Are Convicted.

Manila, March 15, 8 a. m.—Late yesterday General Wheaton's column encountered the enemy in such force between Pateros and Taguig as to necessitate a change in the original plans.

The cavalry attacked the rebel stronghold in the jungle, driving the enemy into Pateros. The Americans had one man killed and three wounded.

Scott's battery shelled the city and woods effectively.

Later the enemy crossed the river from Pasig. Two companies of the Second Oregon infantry cleared the right bank after a sharp engagement and then retired with three wounded. In the meantime the Washington volunteers closed in, driving small bodies of the rebels back upon Pateros. One man was killed. During the night the enemy burned the town of Pasig.

Branlis Zorita and Jose Ruiz, the Spanish officers who were recently tried by a military commission for the embezzlement of $10,548 funds devoted to the maintenance of prisoners and who were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of $2,500 gold and to undergo three years' imprisonment at hard labor, have had the term of imprisonment commuted to six months, in view of previous confinement and certain circumstances justifying clemency. Carlos Aymerich, who was charged with them, has been acquitted and released on the ground that he establish an alibi.

TWO OF THE WOUNDED DIE.

Rebels' Avenue of Communication Is Now Cut Off.

Manila, March 14, 6:30 p. m.—Brigadier General Wheaton's column advanced today beyond Pasig to the shore of Laguna de Bay, sweeping everything before them. The enemy made a running fight and suffered severe loss. The rebels' avenue of communication north and south is now closed, the American cordon stretching over a mile from the river to the lake.

The rebels are in force at Pateros and Taguig.

Two of yesterday's wounded—Private Stewart, of Company B, Twentieth regiment, and Private Munson, of company K, Twenty-second regiment—are dead.

German Philologist Is Dead.

Berlin, March 14.—Heymann Steinthal, the German philologist, is dead.

CANNED BEEF WAS NOT INSPECTED

Purchasing Agent at Chicago Tells of Purchases by Gen. Eagan.

PURCHASED BY THE SAMPLE

Testimony of Witness Draws General Inquiry from the Court.

PACKING HOUSES SHIFT THE BLAME

Chicago Packer Before the Court of Inquiry States That He Was Responsible for Condition of His Beef Only Twenty-Four Hours.

Chicago, March 14.—Colonel O. M. Smith, purchasing agent of the government at Chicago since 1895, testified today before the government court of inquiry that the stores of canned roast beef bought by him during the Spanish war were all upon the direct order of General Eagan, the commissary general. He also stated that some purchases of canned beef were made without his knowledge by the commissary general.

Another of the day's important witnesses was Gustavus F. Swift, head of the packing house of Swift & Co. Mr. Swift said:

"We agreed to be responsible for the beef keeping twenty-four hours from issuing, and if in a refrigerator house seventy-two hours from the steamer issued. I suppose there would be reasonable protection as for any other commodity. When we deal in beef we deal in a perishable article. It certainly should be protected from the tropical sun."

"In the preparation of your refrigerated beef, what agent do you rely upon as preservative?"

"Refrigerated air; nothing else."

"Have you used at any time in connection with the preservation of refrigerated beef any chemical preservative of any kind?"

"No, sir."

Major Lee read the following clause of the contract:

"The beef is to be properly clothed for its protection and proper handling, and so preserved by the refrigeration on shipboard and at the refrigerator building that it shall be perfectly good and fit for use seventy-two hours after being issued from the refrigerator to building on shore."

"If there were no refrigerating building on shore," he asked, "and a ship should go in at that place under this contract, it seems to me there is a guaranty here that the beef will keep seventy-two hours after being issued from the ship. Am I correct?"

Liable Only Forty-Eight Hours.

"No, sir. My version of that clause is different. Starting with our proposal to the government and leading on to that clause in the contract, my version is that, having used diligence to provide stationary refrigerators at the request of the government and with their aid as agreed, twenty-four hours is all that we are liable."

Major Lee then read the clause in question a second time and left the dispute as to the time to the consideration of the court.

Witness stated that his company had put in the contract a much shorter time limit than was included in beef contracts for England, but admitted that the conditions were not at all similar and scarcely subject to comparison.

The witness stated that chemicals were not in any way used as a preservation. He had heard of the Powell process and other chemical experiments, but had never tried them. Borax was used, he said, in packing and shipping cured joints of pork, but not on beef. He said that his company did no canning, but furnished the beef used by Libby, McNeill & Libby for canning.

Major Lee asked if the larger proportion of the poorest cattle did not go to the canners.

Mr. Swift replied that it did not.

"Packer" Swift Contradicted.

George E. Van Norman, a commission merchant who first at Milwaukee and then at Chicago testified in detail as to the governmental, state and municipal inspection of cattle slaughtered at the stock yards, was called to the stand.

Major Lee asked that if, as a rule, a portion of the poorest class of cattle killed are not used for canning.

"Yes, sir; but people have a wrong idea about emaciated cows going in for canning. They would not be economical for that purpose; they are all bones, and no flesh."

Colonel O. M. Smith, who has been the purchasing commissary of the government at Chicago since 1895, testified that he purchased between May 11th and July 9th, 1898, 2,759,272 pounds of canned roast beef. The orders for purchase came from the commissary general in every case. He said the orders were all rush orders.

"What inspection were these purchases subject to?" asked Colonel Davis.

"They were only inspected by sample."

"In some cases I see the price of deliveries on the same day varies 1 or 2 cents a pound. What is the reason for that?"

"Those were not my purchases. They were made from Washington."

"Did you make any purchases of Libby, McNeill & Libby's second grade, known as the Emery brand?"

"I myself never bought any of the second grade of Libby's meat; this was purchased direct from Washington."

Meat Purchased by Sample.

"Did you buy any canned meat of the second grade?"

"Well, the Hammond company submitted to me some samples which seemed good, and I bought them, not knowing until afterwards that it was what they call their second grade."

On cross-examination Major Lee said: "You speak of purchasing this by sample, under these rush orders that you received. What course or method was pursued as to comparing these samples brought to you with the stores purchased?"

"None. I took it for granted that they supplied the same stores that were represented by the samples."

Colonel Gillespie—"What reason was there for the commissary general making purchases in this market without your knowledge?"

"I am sure I do not know."

General Davis—"Did he ask you to send any samples of the Emery brand to him?"

"He simply notified me that he had purchased it and asked me to ship it."

Major Lee—"That purchase was not subjected to inspection?"

"No; I was simply ordered to ship it."

BRYAN IS INVITED TO CELEBRATE THE BIRTHDAY OF THOS. JEFFERSON

New York, March 14.—The following dispatch has been received by Perry Belmont, president of the Democratic Club, in response to an invitation which was sent to Williams Jennings Bryan to attend the banquet to be given by the club in honor of Thomas Jefferson on April 13th:

Lincoln, Neb., March 13th. Hon. Perry Belmont, Democratic Club, New York.—Invitation received. Remembering that you openly repudiated the democratic platform in the last campaign, I desire to know before answering invitation whether you have since the election publicly announced your conversion to the principles set forth in that platform.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

In answer Mr. Belmont telegraphed as follows to Mr. Bryan:

"The invitation extended to you is on behalf of the Democratic Club. Individual opinions have not been considered in issuing the invitation to celebrate the birthday of Thomas Jefferson.

"PERRY BELMONT."

BRYAN TO SPEAK ON DEMOCRACY

Nebraskan Will Be Heard at Chattanooga Banquet Tuesday.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.) Mr. Bryan's toast to be delivered at the banquet to be given in this city Monday night in honor of his birthday has been changed from the "Money of the Constitution" to "Democracy," without any limitations as to quality or former predilections on the money question.

Nearly three hundred tickets have so far been disposed of for the banquet.

DINNER TENDERED TOM REED.

Entertainment in New York Last Night Strictly Private.

New York, March 14.—A dinner was given to Speaker Thomas B. Reed at the Manhattan hotel tonight by ex-Congressman James J. Belden. Among Mr. Belden's guests, in addition to Mr. Reed, were Senator Chauncey M. Depew, Appraiser J. S. Sherman, ex-Congressman J. P. Fischer, Congressman Benjamin B. O'Dell, ex-Congressman C. G. Bennett, ex-Congressman George Southwick and C. H. Buell, commissioner of patents.

The dinner was strictly private, all press representatives being kept at a distance. Senator Depew and Speaker Reed both said after the dinner that it had been purely informal and that there had been no speeches.

"We just told stories," said Senator Depew.

"Not in the least significant,—just met a few old friends," said Speaker Reed pleasantly.

Farlinger's Canned Fish Department.

Columbia River Salmon, fancy, one-half size, at 10c.
Columbia River Salmon, full size, at 15c.
Salmon Steak, fancy, at 20c.
Canadian Lobsters, fancy, one-half size, at 20c.
Canadian Lobsters, full size, at 35c.
Canned Terrapin at 50c.
Biloxi Shrimp, in tomato sauce, full size, at 15c.
Biloxi Shrimp, in tomato sauce, double size, at 25c.
Deviled Crabs, full size, 25c.
Deviled Crabs, double size, at 35c.
Little Neck Clams at 20c.
Haddock Roe, per can, at 25c.
Domestic Sardines, one-quarter size, at 03c.
Harlequin Sardines, French, one-quarter size, 10c.
Jeanne d'Arc Sardines, French, one-quarter size, at 15c.
L. A. Price Sardines, French, one-quarter size, at 20c.
French Boneless Sardines, one-half size, at 35c.
French Boneless and Peeled Sardines, one-half size, at 40c.
Sardines in Tomato Sauce, one-quarter size, at 25c.
Sardines, Truffles and Mushrooms, one-quarter size, at 20c.
Kieler Spratten in Olive Oil, one-quarter size, at 20c.
Kippered Scotch Herring at 25c.
Mackerel in oil, one-half size, at 25c.

A. W. FARLINGER, 321 and 323 Peachtree St.

Too close economy is next to starvation—
A cheap Bicycle is next to none at all—
CHARACTER is a magnificent word,
QUALITY makes character.
CLEVELAND Bicycles and QUALITY go hand in hand.
The Cleveland is an easy winner in the great race of Superiority—SUCCESS is The Cleveland, The Cleveland is SUCCESS, the winner in years past, the winner for time to come.

The Cleveland Bicycle Co.,

Selling Agents—Georgia—Palmer & Goodrich Tires. | W. C. Belknap, Manager, 73 N. Pryor.

THE ATTORNEY ROASTS BREEZE.

Defendant Did Not Take Kindly to the Lawyer's Language.

Asheville, N. C., March 14.—(Special.)—Assistant District Attorney Spencer Blackburn made a red-hot speech in the Breeze trial today, charging that Breeze stole the money of the bank outright. He addressed his most violent declarations directly at the defendant, saying that if he got his deserts he should be hanged.

The defendant and his attorneys were incensed at Blackburn's abuse, but made no effort to stop him.

Senator Pritchard will close for the defense tomorrow.

IS LONG TO LEAVE CABINET?

Statement Made and Denied by Him That He Will Resign.

Washington, March 14.—A statement was made yesterday to the effect that Secretary Long would resign during the summer, or at least before congress reassembled.

He is credited with a desire to succeed Senator Hoar, who will be seventy-five years old when his term expires in 1901.

Secretary Long said last evening that there was absolutely no foundation for the statement.

PHYSICIANS NOW PRIVILEGED.

Roosevelt Signs Act Exempting Doctors from Giving Away Secrets.

Albany, N. Y., March 14.—Governor Roosevelt has signed an amendment to the civil code which prohibits absolutely a physician from divulging any information concerning one of his patients, either before or after the death of the patient.

For a long time the insurance law has permitted a physician to testify concerning the physical condition of a policy holder, which was at variance with the code.

POPE'S HEALTH IS SATISFACTORY

No Truth in Reports That the Pontiff Has Fainting Spells.

Rome, March 14.—The condition of the pope's health is completely satisfactory. There is no foundation for the report published by a news agency in London that the pontiff has suffered from a renewal of fainting spells.

APPOINTEES TO BE EXAMINED.

Second Lieutenants Recently Named To Be Ranked by Merit.

Washington, March 14.—All the men appointed second lieutenants in the army yesterday will have to pass examinations before they are commissioned.

They will take rank according to the examinations which they pass, the men from the regular army taking precedence over those appointed from civil life.

PHYSICIANS ARE QUARANTINED.

Number of Doctors Are Held in Dispensary at Indianapolis.

Indianapolis, Ind., March 14.—A number of physicians are quarantined at the city dispensary because they were present when a patient having a well developed case of smallpox walked in and asked to be examined.

It was the second case to visit the dispensary. The man, who appeared to be a tramp, was sent to the pesthouse.

MORMONS GROWING OFFENSIVE.

Women's Christian Temperance Union Is Hard at Work.

Jamestown, N. Y., March 14.—The Mormon elders who have been holding meetings in this city for the last few weeks have begun to attract attention. The women's organizations are especially active in making a fight against them.

Strong resolutions have been passed by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Woman's Christian Association against them.

The elders have been holding Sunday meetings in a hall and street meetings on pleasant nights. It is reported that they have made some converts among the working people of this city.

NASHVILLE ROAD GETS DIRECT LINE

Construction of Forty Mile Gap for L. and N. Gives Route to Pensacola.

GOOD COUNTRY IS OPENED UP

Gap To Be Joined Is Between Pineapple and Repton, Ala.

COAL AND IRON SHIPMENTS ARE LARGE

The Completion of the Route Will Be Undertaken by Louisville and Nashville at Once.

Birmingham, March 15.—Recently the Louisville and Nashville railroad began the construction of a forty-mile gap of road between Pine Apple and Repton, Ala., which, when completed, will give it a direct line from Selma to Pensacola, Fla.

It was learned today that the same company has just put surveyors in the field between Selma and Yolande, at the terminus of the Brookwood branch of the Birmingham terminal, which is controlled by the Louisville and Nashville, with a view of completing the new line to Birmingham, thus giving it a straight route from Birmingham to Pensacola via Selma and Repton.

This will open up a splendid country and also afford the Louisville and Nashville two lines to Pensacola, which, it is evident, will be needed in the near future to handle its rapidly-growing export coal and iron shipments which go through Pensacola. It is understood that the completion of the new line will be undertaken at once.

STRAIGHT LINE FOR COAL BELT.

New Road Is To Run from Columbus, O., to Port Royal, S. C.

Cincinnati, March 14.—An important conference in the interest of a new North and South railroad, known as the Black Diamond route, was held at the Grand hotel here tonight.

The road is to run from Columbus, O., to Port Royal, S. C., traversing a rich coal-bearing belt. Charters and rights of way, together with partly constructed roads have been arranged over the whole route, but under different companies.

The conference today brings together representatives of these companies, and T. C. Dickinson, of Washington, who represents English capitalists who desire to construct the line.

Mr. Dickinson was prepared to offer terms, but the proceedings were behind closed doors, and the result has not been announced. It is expected that if the negotiations succeed, the line will be put in the hands of an American company.

SHORTEST MEETING ON RECORD.

Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Take Three Minutes' Session.

Philadelphia, Pa., March 14.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania railroad was held today, the session consuming three minutes, the shortest meeting on record.

General Louis Wagner was elected chairman, and Colonel John C. Simms secretary. The annual report of the president and board of directors, which has already been published, was adopted without being read.

A resolution was offered that the chairman of the meeting appoint a committee of seven stockholders to recommend, after conferring with the president, a ticket for directors, to be voted by the stockholders at the next meeting. The meeting then adjourned.

The election of directors will take place on Tuesday, March 28th.

Kansas Road Changes Hands.

Kansas City, Kan., March 14.—The Kansas Southeastern railway has been formally transferred to the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe. The road was built by Dwight Braman and extends from Hunnewell to Braman. It is the intention of the Santa Fe to build the road south into the Indian Territory.

Woman Shot for Footpad.

Houston, Tex., March 14.—Mrs. Henry Grubbs, on her way to sit up with a sick person, was mistaken for a footpad by Will Furch and shot and killed. He surrendered and was brought to Houston for safe keeping.

YOU ARE IRRITABLE
Your nerves need food. Use
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Take no Substitute.

A Wrong Notion

It is a mistake to suppose that baby must come with great pain and suffering. An expectant mother need only use the wonderful liniment called **MOTHER'S FRIEND** to escape the dread, danger, pain, distress and nervousness. Druggists sell this liniment for $1 a bottle. We are invited to send for our free illustrated book. It will tell them things they ought to know.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

JONES CONTROLLED IMMUNES EASILY

Colonel's Telegram That He Was Not in Griffin Racket Is Corroborated.

HE HANDLES HIS MEN WELL

Before Leaving Macon He Ordered Pistols Sheathed Until Out of Town.

WAS NO FIRING IN THE CITY LIMITS

Had Negro Discharged a Weapon Crowds Were Ready To Fire Into the Train at Once.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The Constitution this morning published a telegram from Charlotte, N. C., to the effect that Colonel Thad W. Jones, lately in command of the Tenth immunes at Macon, who is at his home near Asheville, says he never gave out the interview at Raleigh credited to him and referring to the action of the military at Griffin, Ga., as part of the Tenth immunes passed.

The telegram further states that Colonel Jones did not pass through Raleigh, but went direct from Macon to Asheville.

The Constitution's Macon correspondent knows positively that Colonel Jones did not accompany the riotous soldiers who passed through Griffin on the Central train, but Colonel Jones left on the regular Southern passenger train at 7:10 p. m. direct for Atlanta and Asheville. Attached to this regular passenger train were several coaches filled with Tenth immunes and The Constitution's correspondent saw the chief of police of Macon approach Colonel Jones and heard him ask Colonel Jones if he would not caution the immunes not to fire from the car windows at least until the train had left the limits of the city. The chief of police told him that he had heard it rumored that some rash spirits intended locating themselves along the Southern's track, just beyond the boundaries of the city, and if any immunes fired from the car windows while the train was passing through the city, the coaches containing the soldiers might be shot into in return fire.

Colonel Jones thanked the chief of police for the information and suggested, and Colonel Jones immediately had military officers to notify the immunes not to fire from the car windows while the train was inside the city. As a result this particular train pulled out of the Southern depot and passed beyond the limits of the city without a shot being fired. Colonel Jones was aboard this train and saw to it that the immunes behaved orderly as long as the train was inside the city. What Colonel Jones accomplished at Macon Colonel Withrow could have accomplished at Griffin if he had exercised the same discipline and prudence. But Colonel Jones and Colonel Withrow are men of different molds.

HUSSARS' CAPTAIN RESIGNS.

Macon's Crack Cavalry Company Is Now Without a Leader.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Captain P. G. R. Bell, of the Macon Hussars, has resigned. Captain Bell has been in command of this splendid Macon company several years. He and his company enlisted in the Cuban war as a part of the First Georgia regiment, and were mustered out some time ago. Captain Bell 's resignation is due to the fact that he has removed from Macon, and may make Washington city his future home.

BANKRUPT LAWS ARE CODIFIED.

Justice Harlan, of U. S. Supreme Court, Indorses Georgian's Work.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Hon. Fred Foster, of Madison, is in the city. It will be a matter of interest to lawyers and others throughout the south to know that he has codified the bankruptcy laws, and the same has been approved by Justice Harlan, of the United tSates supreme court. The codified laws will be of great value, as bankrupcy proceedings are multiplying in the courts. Mr. Foster is an able lawyer ,and he has done his work well.

IS ROAD THAT MACON NEEDS.

Floridian Shows Advantage of a Line to His State.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—O. H. Kelly, of Carribelle, Fla., in speaking of the project of the Seaboard Gulf railroad from Anderson, S. C., to Carribelle, says it is a matter of great public interest.

"Take the map and measure the distance from Macon to your nearest Atlantic port, then from Macon extend your line across the Gulf of Mexico, through the channel of Yucatan to Honduras. It is almost 800 miles. Now measure by the nearest route by steamers from Honduras to your nearest Atlantic port; you will see at once that the most direct route from Macon to Central America markets is by way of Carrabelle.

"Your manufacturers in Central and southern Georgia are looking up foreign markets. Take in Cuba, Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and all along the southern shore of the Carribean sea. Those markets are now controlled by the Germans and English, yet American manufacturers can compete in price and quality with any nation on earth. The products of those countries can be imported to your merchants through our custom house and go through in bond.

"Raw materials could be brought in and manufactured here at Carrabelle and the finished goods sent into the interior.

"Vessels now load here to eighteen feet six inches and some to nineteen feet. The government has never spet a dollar on our bar. Do you know of any other harbor that can compare with it? Congress, at the late session, ordered a survey of the bar with the view to deepening it to twenty-two feet at mean low tide. When that is done there will be but few on the gulf to surpass it."

MERCER'S BALL TEAM AT WORK.

Collegians Are Preparing for Spring Games Scheduled.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The Mercer ball team is fast assuming shape and by assiduous daily practice is attracting a form which merits Manager Turner's belief that he has the best club in the history of the college.

The boys are very faithful in their practice work, never shirking anything and always going into it with snap and energy.

The infield, with Garret at first base, Holland at second, Allen at third and M'tghell at short stop, bids fair to be one of the speediest in the state. Each man knows his position and fields it like a professional.

There are enough first-class ball players at Mercer this year to organize two teams, and the second will be but little inferior to the first, except, perhaps, in the line of pitchers.

The new grounds will soon be ready for practice and are pronounced to be much more convenient and much better adapted to football playing than the one at Central City park.

The team will leave on the 25th instant for Milledgeville, where it will open the season.

On the 31st the game scheduled will be played with Cornell, and in the outcome of this game more interest is centered than perhaps in any other, as a victory over these college champions will give this term great prestige, and they are very hopeful of winning. One of the most important games of the season, however, will be that with the University of Georgia. Mercer will put forth her best efforts to win the two games scheduled with this college.

INDUSTRIAL HOME FILLING UP.

No Debts Are Outstanding and Work Is Progressing Nicely.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Rev. W. E. Mumford leaves tonight for Milner, where he will deliver his famous lecture on "Poor Folks." Mr. Mumford intends to make a tour of the state for the bentfit of his Industrial home, which he has recently established here.

He returned yesterday morning from Barnesville, where he delivered the lecture on Sunday. Mr. Mumford says he had a large audience and that an excellent collection was taken up.

The home is being improved upon every day and it will soon be an excellent place. The farm work is going right along and Mr. Mumford says he will soon have his crops under way. Two more children are to come in tomorrow from Louisville, Ga. Their mother has recently died and their father is now dying with consumption.

Applications are received every day for admission to the home and it will no doubt soon be filled. Contributions are still coming from all parts of the state and Mr. Mumford says that he will soon be in good shape. No debts have been made and the finances are in the best condition.

Mr. Mumford is meeting with success on all sides and says he feels very much encouraged in his work.

BRIDGE BUILDERS NUMEROUS.

Nineteen Contractors Wanted Work in the City of Macon.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Nineteen bids were submitted to the board of public works this afternoon to erect a bridge by the mayor and council of Macon over the Ocmulgee river at the foot of Fifth street in place of the old wooden structure that has been standing there for years. The bids were from $25,000 to $60,000, according to the material, wood, brick and iron.

It is probable that a modern iron bridge will be built.

No bid was accepted this afternoon, but the various bids with plans and specifications were referred to the city engineer for examination, and he will report to the board of public works, which will in turn report to the mayor and council. The bids are as follows:

Virgina Bridge Company, $51,900; Indiana Bridge Company, $53,000; Toledo Bridge Company, $46,224; Iroton Bridge Company, $50,000; Groton Bridge Company, $53,000; Groton Bridge Company, $54,500; Grant Wilkins, $42,108; Pennsylvania Bridge Company, $58,000; Youngstown Bridge Company, $54,875; Champion Bridge Company, $60,000; Pittsburg Bridge Company, $56,800; Bracket Bridge Company, $34,970; Bracket Bridge Company, $41,897; Bracket Bridge Company, $28,326.50; Bracket Bridge Company, $25,170; King Bridge Company, $52,384.

Ella Clowers Dies of Wounds.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Ella Clowers, the colored girl who was shot yesterday by Ben Ellis, died this evening at the city hospital, where she was taken soon after being shot. The coroner will hold an inquest tomorrow. The deceased was only seventeen years old. She was shot without any provocation whatever. The ball entered the right breast and ranged downward.

Encourage New Industries.

Macon, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The board of directors of the chamber of commerce met this afternoon and discussed at length the encouragement of new industries. Several new members were elctd.

USED HIS KNIFE ON ITALIAN.

Floyd County Farmer Stabs a Man and His Wife in Rome.

Rome, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—P. E. Williams, a farmer, went into the cheap lunchrooms of S. Cuomo and wife, Italians, this evening and an altercation took place between he and the Italian woman.

She grabbed Williams and he stabbed her in the back with a pocket dirk. The husband and son came to the rescue and Williams cut the elder Cuomo severely.

The woman was seriously hurt. Williams was arrested.

Four Inches of Water Fell.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.) There has been a continuous rainfall here since 11 o'clock last night, and the signal office tonight shows that nearly four inches of water has fallen in that time.

Grand Pacific Hotel

CHICAGO

Backed by unlimited capital, has been recently rebuilt, re-decorated and refurnished, regardless of expense, making it

The Finest Appointed Hotel in the West.

In addition to the handsome public dining rooms, tea rooms, cafes and ordinaries, twelve magnificent private dining rooms occupy the second floor, each elaborately decorated and furnished after the style of different Oriental and European nations.

Service and cuisine unsurpassed anywhere; centrally located, convenient to all depots, theaters, public buildings, elevated and surface railways and all points of interest.

For Rates and Particulars Address

GRAND PACIFIC HOTEL CO., Jackson Boulevard and Clark Street, Chicago.

ONE JURY TOOK PITY ON HAUPT

On Charge of Forgery He Was Found Guilty but Mercy Was Recommended.

THE VERDICT A PECULIAR ONE

Though Tried for a Felony, Misdemeanor Punishment Was Suggested.

OTHER CASES YET TO BE DISPOSED OF

Former Bookkeeper Is Now Awaiting the End of His Embezzlement Case in Court.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—George W. Haupt, former bookkeeper for J. P. Williams & Co., treasurer of the Georgia Pine Railroad Company, and treasurer of the building fund of Duffy Street Baptist church, was convicted in the superior court of forgery today, the charge being that he added the words "or bearer" to a check for $1,000 drawn by J. P. Williams, had it cashed and appropriated the money to his own use.

While he was convicted of forgery, which is a felony, the jury recommended that he be punished as for a misdemeanor, and also recommended him to the mercy of the court. Judge Falligant has not yet passed sentence, but will await the result of the other cases against him.

Haupt was put on trial today under the indictment charging him with embezzlement of the funds of the Georgia Pine Railroad Company. It is alleged that he took sums ranging from $20 to $250 from the road, amounting in all to more than $3,000.

According to some of the evidence introduced by the state, Mr. Williams, who is president of the road, was in the habit of leaving checks signed in blank to be filled out by Treasurer Haupt and to be used in paying bills. Haupt would then add to the amount of the bill anywhere from $25 to $250, cash the check and use the money for his own purposes.

The trial of this case will be continued tomorrow, and as soon as it is completed he will be placed on trial for larceny after trust, it being charged that he appropriated about $2,500 of the funds belonging to the Duffy Street Baptist church building fund to his own use.

JAILER IMPRISONS HIMSELF.

Prisoner Had Arranged To Leave the Floyd County Prison.

Rome, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—At a late hour last night Jailer Dunahoo was warned by a note from one of the prisoners of an attempt to be made by a desperate gang to break jail.

He went inside and found that they had sprung the heavy iron door, opening from the cells to the corridor, and placed a stick in the orifice to prize the door from the lock.

In kicking the stick out, Jailer Dunahoo's foot got caught and it required five men to spring the door sufficiently to extricate him. The foot was badly crushed.

The would-be jail breakers are three white men in for burglary.

FIRM PUT INTO BANKRUPTCY.

Eastern Creditors Proceed Against a Savannah Drug House.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—F. J. Cooledge & Bro., the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company and others have filed a suit in bankruptcy in the United States court here against the Adams Drug, Paint and Oil Company of Savannah.

The amount of the alleged indebtedness to these three concerns is something more than $1,000.

The petition against the firm is based on the ground that it has executed mortgages on its entire stock in two stores in the city to secure an issue of bonds amounting to $10,000. It is charged this was done for the purpose of securing certain creditors to the exclusion of others.

BOY RUN OVER BY STREET CAR.

Clarence Teal Has Miraculous Escape from Death.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Clarence Teal, the eight-year-old son of James Teal, this afternoon tried to cross a street car track just as the car came along, was knocked down in the middle of the track and half of the length of the car passed over him before Motorman McGuirt could stop.

The motor case is only ten inches above the ground and it was feared that he had been mangled and killed, but the little fellow was pulled out, when it was found that his only injury was a slight gash in the head and some bruises. Physicians said tonight that he would be all right in a few days.

It is thought that there was a slight depression in the track at that place and that he fell in it in such a manner that the car barely grazed him.

Mr. Upshaw Lectured at Quitman.

Quitman, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Will D. Upshaw, "Earnest Willie," of Mercer university, lectured at the opera house last night. He was introduced by Professor Robertson. In the opening he paid a glowing tribute to Quitman's old commoner, Henry G. Turner, which drew great applause. Several solos were rendered by Miss Jamie Snow, accompanied by Mrs. O. K. Jelks. The lecture was one of a series which he is giving to start a loan fund for Mercer university.

Freight Train Leaves Track.

Montezuma, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The down freight on the Central railroad was wrecked this morning at Maxwell's switch, five miles above here. Several boxes containing guano were entirely demolished. The passenger trains have been delayed. No one was hurt in the wreck.

President Carson Re-elected.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The Columbus school board tonight re-elected R. A. Carson president and all the other old omcers.

NOT OFFERED CHANCELLORSHIP.

Dr. E. E. Hoss Says He Has Been Asked To Allow Use of His Name.

Nashville, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.)—The Banner today publishes the following card:

"The announcement in your issue of Saturday, last, that I had been offered the chancellorship of the University of Georgia contained a misstatement of the fact. The sum of the matter is that I have been approached by influential friends of the university to know whether I would allow my name to be used in connection with the office in question. I much regret the publicity that has been given the affair. Very respectfully, E. E. HOSS."

EATMAN LEFT BILLS UNPAID BEHIND HIM

Late Manager of the Albany Inn Leaves Town on Midnight Train.

CREDITORS CALL NEXT DAY

After Disposing of His Lease He Promised To Pay Off Debts.

HIS BROTHER VERY MUCH SURPRISED

Albany's Fashionable Hotel Changes Hands and a Sensation Follows Quickly on That Event.

Albany, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—M. W. Eatman, who since the 1st of October last has been the lessee and manager of the Albany inn, has left the city for parts unknown, leaving behind a horde of angry creditors.

Eatman came to Aubany from St. Augustine, Fla., where he had previously engaged in the hotel business. When he took charge of the inn he made a number o improvements, and has apparently been doing a profitable business.

He announced yesterday that he had transferred his lease and good will to his brother, R. C. Eatman, and Captain A. J. Scott, who would continue to conduct the hotel. When his creditors learned of the transaction they crowded around him and demanded that their accounts be settled, but were assured by Eatman that the trade had not then been quite consummated and that as soon as he received the money coming to him he would square up every dollar of his indebtedness. He told a number of parties to call this morning and get their money.

Eatman was not in the city, however, when his expectant creditors looked for him this morning. He left on the Brunswick & Western cannon ball train shortly after midnight without saying goodby to anybody.

The missing man left unpaid bills that will probably not fall far short of a thousand dollars, one firm being caught for nearly half that amount.

MR .HILTON WEDS MISS GILBERT.

Editor of The Dublin Dispatch Takes a Bride in Albany.

Dublin, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The marriage of Mr. Atys P. Hilton, editor of The Dublin Dispatch, to Miss Louella Gilbert, of Albany, will take place today at noon; only a few kindred and friends of the pair will witness the tying of the connubial knot.

Immediately after the ceremony the couple will leave for Sylvania, the childhood home of the groom, to visit his parents. They will go via Savannah, where Mr. Hilton spent several years of his life and has many warm friends. They are expected here Friday.

Miss Gilbert is one of Albany's most popular young women and a social favorite wherever she is known. Possessing charm of manner and an attraction of feature, enhanced by a truly lovable disposition, she has made every one her friend. She is of one of the first families of the state.

Mr. Hilton, though yet quite young, is one of the brainiest editors of the weekly press and fast coming to the front as a journalist. He came to Dublin two years ago and bought The Dispatch, and since then this paper has become among the brighest weeklies in Georgia.

FITE FOR CONGRESS IN SEVENTH

Representative Maddox May Not Oppose the Cherokee Circuit Judge.

Calhoun, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—It is said here today that Judge A. W. Fite will be in the race for congress from this, the seventh district, and that Hon. John W. Maddox, the present representative, will probably not oppose him.

If things take this turn the judgeship of the Cherokee circuit will become vacant and it is said that Hon. W. R. Rankin, of this place, will aspire to the bench. Nothing is said as to who might oppose Colonel Rankin for the bench, but it is believed that Colonel Tom Jones, of Dalton, who opposed Judge Fite in the last race, will be again in the field. The names of Hon. J. Watt Harris, of Cartersville, and Solicitor General Sam P. Maddox, of Dalton, are also mentioned as possible candidates.

QUARANTINE MAINE ARTILLERY

Transport with Troops Is Being Held at Sapelo Island.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—Word was received here today to the effect that the transport Kilpatrick with the battalion of Maine artillery aboard had put into the government quarantine station at Sapelo Island.

This is the transport about which considerable fear was felt owing to the fact that it was overdue. The Michigan, Colonel Bellinger says, went in there to be fumigated.

The Maine artillery came from Camp Quemados, where the Seventh corps is located and where there has been some little sickness. She will be detained for the usual period.

A battalion of the Second regular infantry, in command of Major Bowman, reached Savannah today, and is now on provost duty with Major Bowman in charge as provost marshal.

CONTRACTORS ARE SERVED NOW.

Firm Working on Government Reservation Is Finally Reached.

Savannah, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The officers of the city court have at last succeeded in perfecting service on Messrs. G. R. Bond & Son, the Tybee government contractors, against whom James R. Knight has begun an action for $10,000 for damages. This is the case where Lieutenant Hayden, in command of the government property at Tybee, refused to allow an officer to enter the grounds to serve G. R. Bond with a copy of Knight's declaration.

It was found by William Pease, the plaintiff's attorney, and by the officers of the court that both the Bonds lived at Tybee, and that their residence was off the reservation. Deputy Sheriff Willink went down to the island to serve one of them with a copy of the declaration. He left two copies of it at their place of residence, and this is considered a proper service in the eyes of the law. Nothing so far has been heard from the complaint that was made to the secretary of war.

Cincinnatis Ready for Work.

Columbus, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The Cincinnati ball team will play its first exhibition game Tuesday. Mercer wants the manager of the team to loan them a coacher. Manager Bancroft said tonight that the game with Mercer might fall through because of the fact that the Cincinnatis would give them no guarantee.

SYMPHONY CLUB ELECTS OFFICERS

Permanent Organization Was Perfected at Meeting Last Night.

MEMBERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC

Constitution and By-Laws Will Be Adopted at Next Meeting.

CLUBHOUSE TO BE HANDSOMELY FURNISHED

Will Have Ladies' Auxiliary and Organization Will Give Public Concerts During the Year.

Fully 200 members gathered last night at the clubhouse, 123 North Pryor street, to effect the permanent organization of the Atlanta Symphony Club. Every member present evinced great interest in the movement and the meeting was an enthusiastic and harmonious one.

Nearly all the prominent musicians of the city were present and the club was placed on a firm and businesslike basis. The objects and plans of the organization were discussed at length by the members present and officers for the permanent organization were elected.

The sentiment of the meeting was to make the Symphony Club one of the most interesting and representative organizations in Atlanta, and when completely furnished, the clubhouse will be one of the handsomest of its kind in the city. The organization begins with a very large membership and great interest is being manifested by the musicians of Atlanta in the club.

The next meeting of the club will be held on Monday evening at 8 o'clock at the clubhouse, and at that time the permanent constitution will be adopted by the members.

The first business to come before the meeting held last night was the election of the officers and directors.

The following were elected:

President, J. R. Nutting, first vice president, J. Carroll Payne; second vice president, F. J. Paxon; treasurer, D. P. Fleisuel; secretary, Edwin A. Hardin.

Board of Directors—I. M. Mayer, Dr. William Owens, H. B. Morenus, J. H. Williams, Henry Howell, Dr. F. G. Lieberman, Dr. R. R. Hogue, Joseph H. Morgan, E. J. Warner, J. R. Stevens, S. W. Goode and George S. May.

During the meeting and after the election of the officers and directors selections were given by Professor B. C. Davis and D. Elmore Lucey.

A suitable constitution and by-laws will be drafted at once, and it is probable that the committee on furnishings will have the clubhouse furnished handsomely throughout not later than the first of next week.

A suggestion that a ladies' auxiliary be made a part of the organization met with unanimous favor, and it is thought that this feature of the club will prove of great benefit to the organization.

A number of prominent departments will be organized at an early date, and those already contemplated will be a mandolin and a glee club. These departments will be under the leadership of members peculiarly fitted for the positions, and the club proposes to give public concerts at various times during the year.

Prominent visiting musicians will be entertained by the club, and such entertainments will be features of the organization.

MUSIC COMMITTEE TO MEET.

Requests All Singing People To Be Present Friday Night.

The music committee of the International Sunday School convention, which meets in Atlanta April 26th, asks that the singing people of Atlanta, and especially church singers, meet at the hall of the Cable Piano Company Friday night at 7:30 o'clock.

The music committee is composed of Professor B. C. Davis and H. A. Wolfsohn, and it is their intention to prepare an interesting musical programme for the convention.

OBEAR WILL INSPECT RIFLES.

Griffin Military Company Elects Captain Next Friday.

Griffin, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—William G. Obear, inspector general Georgia volunteers, will spend Friday in this city as the guest of Lieutenant N. J. Daniel, Jr. In the evening he will inspect the Griffin Rifles, and besides seeing one of the best-drilled companies in the state, will find the most conveniently arranged and thoroughly equipped armories and clubrooms in the south. The rifles will elect a captain and second lieutenant Friday night. J. Henry Smith has received the nomination for captaincy, and William H. Beck for the lieutenancy, and will be elected without opposition.

THE OLD WAY

Of Treating Dyspepsia and Indigestion by Dieting a Dangerous and Useless One.

We say the old way, but really it is a very common one at present time and many dyspeptics and physicians as well consider the first step to take in attempting to cure indigestion is to diet, either by selecting certain foods and rejecting others or to greatly diminish the quantity usually taken; in other words, the starvation plan is by many supposed to be the first essential.

The almost certain failure of the starvation cure for dyspepsia has been proven time and again, but still the moment dyspepsia makes its appearance a course of dieting is at once advised.

All this is radically wrong. It is foolish and unscientific to recommend dieting or starvation to a man suffering with dyspepsia, because indigestion itself starves every organ and every nerve and every fiber in the body.

What the dyspeptic wants is abundant nutrition, which means plenty of good, wholesome, well cooked food and something to assist the weak stomach to digest it. This is exactly the purpose for which Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets are adapted and this is the method by which they cure the worst cases of dyspepsia; in other words, the patient eats plenty of wholesome food and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets digest it for him. In this way the system is nourished and the overworked stomach rested, because the tablets will digest the food whether the stomach works or not. One of these tablets will digest 3,000 grains of meat or eggs.

Your druggists will tell you that Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the purest and safest remedy for stomach troubles, and every trial makes one more friend for this excellent preparation. Sold at 50cts. for full sized packages at all drug stores.

A little book on stomach diseases mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich.

FOR BLOOD AND NERVES

Greatest of all Spring Remedies---

Paine's Celery Compound

It makes new blood, and new nerve tissues.

A few steps to most any neighbor will tell you the plain truth about the amazing results that have followed its use.

Paine's Celery Compound is so far above any other spring medicine in its strengthening, nerve-restoring, blood-making, health-giving, lasting effects that it has no competitor. The old "cures" one by one, in the last few years have dropped by the way, until today the sales of Paine's Celery Compound in every civilized country are larger than those of all other spring remedies of all kinds combined.

Paine's Celery Compound is the one spring medicine indorsed by physicians—because it is the only known remedy that for all run-down conditions of the nerves, brain and tissues and for purifying the blood (especially in the spring, when the body is most amenable to improvement) has never yet failed! In the spring take Paine's Celery Compound.

JURY GIVES GOENS FREEDOM.

Murder Trial at Griffin Has Reached a Conclusion.

Griffin, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—The case of the state vs. Will Goens was resumed in the superior court this morning. The crowd in attendance was as large as on the day before, and the speeches of Solicitor General Bloodworth and Colonel Thomas E. Patterson were masterly efforts—one trying with all the earnestness of his nature to convict the man; the other endeavoring to return the prisoner to his wife and child.

It had been a hard fought legal battle, and a sense of relief was felt among the spectators when the judge delivered his charge and the jury retired to make a verdict.

In less than half an hour the jury returned to the courtroom with a verdict of not guilty. When the solicitor read the words which opened the prison doors to Will Goens, his friends were unable to restrain their feelings, and the sheriffs and bailiffs were commanded by the judge to enforce order in the courtroom.

A few other unimportant cases were tried in the afternoon, when Judge Reagan adjourned court for the term.

THREE YOUNG MEN INJURED.

Trio of Griffin Citizens Thrown from a Buggy in a Runaway.

Griffin, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Eli Brewer, Emory Drake and Ed Brewer were thrown from a buggy at noon today. The young men were in Mr. Brewer's buggy going to their dinner, when the mule became frightened and ran away. The buggy was overturned and its occupants thrown violently to the ground. Mr. Drake's right leg was fractured twice below the knee, and his ankle was badly wrenched. He was placed in a passing wagon and carried to the residence of Judge E. W. Hammond, where the young men were boarding, and Drs. Anthony and Carson were summoned.

Mr. Eli Brewer had his left ankle severely sprained and will be confined to his room for several weeks.

Ed Brewer escaped with a few bruises and a badly mangled hand.

G. L. JOHNSON IS APPOINTED.

Well Known Atlantian Is Made a Second Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Among the second lieutenants appointed by the president under the army reorganization bill was Graham L. Johnson, of Atlanta.

Mr. Johnson is a son of R. A. Johnson, of this city, and is one of the best known young men in Atlanta. He has lived here the greater portion of his life and has a wide circle of friends.

Mr. Johnson is a grandson of ex-Governor Ligon, of Alabama. He attended the Gordon Military institute, at Barnesville, for four years, and was captain of one of the companies at that college. He is now a student in the junior class of the state university and is one of the most brilliant members of his class.

Another Atlanta man who received an appointment as second lieutenant is F. W. Benteen, son of the late General Benteen, United States army. He is at present a veterinary surgeon in the army, with station at Greenville, S. C. He is well known in Atlanta, having resided here many years.

YOUNG M. D'S. WILL GRADUATE.

Class of 1899 of Georgia Eclectic College of Medicine Has Issued Invitations.

The class of '99 of the Georgia College of Eclectic Medicine and Surgery has issued very handsome invitations to its annual commencement exercises, which will take place at the Grand opera house, Tuesday evening, March 28th.

The class of '99 is one of the largest that has ever graduated from the college and the exercises this year promise to be exceedingly interesting.

Th annual address will be delivered by Rev. Dr. A. R. Holderby, and the valedictory by Joseph B. Maxley, of Alabama.

The reception committee is composed of Rosa B. Gates, Helen W. Gates, W. W. Liles, Harvey W. Smith, G. P. Marvis and Mollie Evalina Foster.

Who Owns This Meat?

The police last night caught three negroes who had in their possession a quantity of breakfast bacon, which had evidently been stolen. The police would like to learn to whom the meat belongs and are anxious for the owner to assert himself, in order that the negroes may be prosecuted.

JOHN T. GLENN DIES SUDDENLY

Distinguished Lawyer Succumbed to Apoplexy Yesterday Morning.

HE DIED WITHOUT SPEAKING

Was In the Best of Health Monday and Attended to Business.

FUNERAL OCCURS AT 3 O'CLOCK TODAY

Courts Have Adjourned and All Members of the Bar Will Attend the Funeral at the First Presbyterian Church—Honorary Escorts.

John Thomas Glenn, a leading member of the bar of Atlanta and a prominent citizen of this city and state, died at his late residence at the corner of Forrest avenue and Courtland street, yesterday morning, at 4:45 o'clock. His death was very sudden, and he passed away before any aid could be given him by his family or physicians, who were hurriedly called.

The cause of Mr. Glenn's death was an apopletic stroke, and its suddenness caused his death to be almost painless. He did not speak after his condition was discovered by Mrs. Glenn, who was attracted to him by his heavy and laborious breathing. She attempted to awake him, but he could not be aroused, and she immediately sent for Dr. J. C. C. Pinckney, who responded in a few minutes, but before he reached the bedside Mr. Glenn was dead, having retained life but a few minutes after the stroke, all the time being unconscious.

The news of his death spread rapidly over the city, and its suddenness caused great astonishment wherever it was announced.

Mr. Glenn, when he retired the night before his death, had no signs of illness. He said he felt well and seemed to be in excellent spirits. He had been under no great strain by work during the past week, and the fact that he should be so suddenly stricken caused great surprise, and much sympathy was expressed for the bereaved family who had so unexpectedly been thrown into the deepest grief by the husband's and father's death.

In Perfect Health Monday.

Mr. Glenn left his home on Monday morning and went to his law office inthe Prudential building, as was his custom. There he conversed with his partners, John M. Slaton and B. Z. Phillips, and seemed to be enjoying vigorous health.

He is naturally energetic, and he went about his work of preparing a case for the United States court with his usual activity, and continued it during the day. It was an ordinary day with him. He worked hard, as he always did, but not more so than he had on many days previous to that. He met his clients as they called and talked with them in the usual way. He was strong, being a robust man, and no one heard him utter a complaint about not feeling well during the day. In the evening he went to his home and there he talked with his family, read the daily papers and seemed in as good health as he had ever enjoyed. He ate a light dinner and retired Monday night about 10 o'clock.

He seemed to sleep soundly, and showed no signs of illness or pain of any kind, until Mrs. Glenn was awakened by his loud and apparently difficult breathing. She immediately tried to administer to him, but he never gained consciousness to tell her what was the matter, or the cause of his sudden collapse. Mrs. Glenn was in the greatest haste in securing aid, but in a very few minutes Mr. Glenn was dead.

Death a Great Surprise.

Mr. Glenn was prominent in many undertakings in Atlanta. He was known by thousands in the city and honored for his sterling qualities as a man. When the news of his death began to spread there were many who refused at first to believe that he was dead.

The bereaved family was overwhelmed at the sudden calamity that had fallen them, and they could not realize that he was dead.

Mr. Glenn leaves a wife and four children. Two of them were at the residence when death came—Miss Helen Glenn, aged fifteen, and Willie Lewis Glenn, aged twelve. Miss Iza Glenn, the eldest child of the family, is now in Paris, where she is studying art. Mr. Gerrard Glenn is attending the University of Georgia, and arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. Miss Iza Glenn was cabled the sad intelligence yesterday morning.

Many friends of the family called at the residence early yesterday morning and offered all assistance possible to the family. Mr. Slaton, a law partner, called, and Judge William T. Newman, a neighbor, offered sympathy and assistance. B. Z. Phillips, another law partner, is out of the city.

Funeral Arrangements.

The funeral will take place this afternoon at 3 o'clock. All escorts, the members of the bar and the city officers and council and aldermen are requested to meet at the residence at 2:30 o'clock. The pallbearers will meet at the undertaking establishment of Barclay & Brandon at 2:30, and will go from there to the house.

The pallbearers are J. M. Slaton, A. L. Waldo, W. D. Ellis, Sr., C. T. Hopkins, L. Z. Rosser, J. A. Anderson, Clark Howell, Jr., and G. A. Nicholson.

The escorts and carriages will go from the house to the First Presbyterian church, where the services will be conducted by Dr. Henry McDonald and Rev. Richard O. Flynn.

The body will be placed in the Grant vault in Oakland cemetery.

All Courts Adjourn.

Mr. Glenn was a leading member of the bar and popular with the lawyers of Atlanta and the state. In deference to his death all the courts have adjourned. No business will be transacted by them today. Judge Newman and Judge Lumpkin were the first to adjourn. Judge Calhoun adjourned at noon and Judge Reid will adjourn today.

When the United States court met yesterday morning, George Bell, assistant district attorney, announced the death of Mr. Glenn. Judge Newman spoke a few reminiscent words concerning the deceased and, being a close, lifelong friend and neighbor of his, he was very much affected by the sad event. The motion to adjourn was recorded by Thomas F. Corrigan.

Judge Newman adjourned his court and sent out a summons to as many of the members of the bar as he could reach, asking that they attend a meeting of the bar in his office at 11 o'clock.

Bar Meeting Is Held.

At that hour a large number of the members of the bar and the judiciary were present. Judge Newman said he had called the members of the bar together that some suitable action might be taken in honor of the beloved brother in the law, and thought that this mark of respect was due the dead.

Charles T. Hopkins moved that a committee be appointed to prepare a floral decoration. This committee was named by Judge Newman as follows: Charles T. Hopkins, Walter Colquitt and Sanders McDaniel.

It was then suggested that Judge Newman appoint a committee from the members of the bar to act as honorary escort, with himself as chairman, and the following were appointed: N. J. Hammond, Jack Slaton, Judge Henry B. Tompkins, Judge W. R. Hammond, Attorney General J. M. Terrell, District Attorney E. A. Angier, Judge John S. Candler, Judge Henry M. Reid, Reuben Arnold, Tinsley W. Rucker, George Bell, Morris Brandon, J. R. Gray, Thomas Corrigan, W. P. Hill, Fulton Colville, W. S. Thomson, Alex Smith, John L. Tye, H. C. Peeples. From the Columbus bar, H. R. Goetchius, Colonel Levy and W. A. Wimbish.

The following committee was named by Judge Newman to assist in perfecting the funeral arrangements: B. H. Hill, chairman; Frank Arnold, Hubert Culberson and A. A. Mayer.

The following committee was named by Judge Newman, at the suggestion of B. H. Hill, to draft suitable resolutions in honor of the deceased: Judge John L. Hopkins, chairman; J. M. Slaton, N. J. Hammond, Hoke Smith, M. A. Candler, George Hillyer, B. F. Abbott, B. H. Hill, Reuben Arnold, W. L. Watterson, W. D. Ellis, Judge R. T. Dorsey and Alex C. King.

Public Schools To Close.

Superintendent W. F. Slaton has issued an order to all the principals that the public schools will close at 1 o'clock today as a mark of respect for the death of Mr. Glenn.

It is expected that a large number of the teachers of schools will attend the funeral, as Mr. Glenn was at all times a friend to public education. The order of Major Slaton is as follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1899.—All public schools of Atlanta will dismiss tomorrow at 1 o'clock as a mark of respect to John Thomas Glenn, who died this morning.

"W. F. SLATON, Superintendent."

All Members of Bar To Attend.

As soon as Judge Lumpkin convened the superior court yesterday morning the death of Mr. Glenn was announced:

The following is from the minutes of the court:

"On the assembling of the superior court Mr. L. Z. Rosser announced the death of Hon. John T. Glenn and moved that the court be requested to adjourn as a mark of respect to him. Counsel in the case on trial joined in seconding the motion and asked that the case pending might be suspended until Thursday morning. The court announced that there would be an adjournment until Thursday morning at 9 o'clock.

"With the exception of the examination to be held for applicants for admission to the bar no other business will be carried on."

Judge T. P. Westmoreland moved that a committee be appointed by the presiding judge to act as an honorary escort from the bar to attend the funeral and that the presiding judge be the chairman. This was unanimously carried and Judge Lumpkin appointed the following committee: Judge T. P. Westmoreland, J. A. Anderson, L. Z. Rosser, C. T. Hopkins, A. C. King, Hoke Smith, John B. Goodwin, Captain W. D. Ellis, Sr., R. T. Dorsey, B. H. Hill, John T. Pendleton, T. B. Felder and B. Z. Phillips.

Judge Lumpkin expects every member of the bar to attend the funeral as an honor to the distinguished dead and to pay a last tribute of respect to him.

Judge Reid will adjourn his court today and Judge Calhoun has adjourned until Friday morning.

Special Session of Council.

Mayor Woodward has called a special meeting of the city council to take such action as may be suitable and in keeping with the occasion for this morning at 11 o'clock. Mr. Glenn was mayor of the city in 1889 and his administration was one of the most beneficial the city has ever enjoyed.

All the city departments will be closed during the funeral and the council and board of aldermen will attend the funeral ceremonies in a body. The mayor will issue an order to this effect this morning, and the city officials will act accordingly.

Pioneer Society To Attend.

President J. G. Williams, of the Pioneer Society, has named an honorary escort from that society and requests all members of the organization to attend the ceremonies. The honorary escort is composed of the following:

Judge Logan E. Bleckley, Hon. W. L. Calhoun, Captain E. P. Howell, Thomas M. Clarke, Hon. N. J. Hammond, Major Thomas H. Williams, Captain Frank T. Ryan, John H. McCaslin, Anthony Murphy, Hon. A. L. Kontz, S. B. Love and Captain W. A. Fuller.

Escort of Citizens.

Mayor Woodward yesterday named the following prominent citizens to act as an honorary escort at the funeral:

Judge George Hillyer, Evan P. Howell, J. S. B. Thompson, Joseph E. Williams, George C. Smith, Joseph Thompson, W. D. Grant, W. F. Slaton, H. H. Cabaniss, Joe Hirsch, A. L. Kontz, Joel Hurt, G. T. Dodd, G. W. Adair, Paul Romare, H. S. Johnson, R. E. O'Donnelly, George Muse, George P. Howard, J. W. Goldsmith, James W. English, H. T. Inman, Jacob Elsas, H. C. Stockdell and Dr. R. D. Spaulding.

Veterans To Attend.

Colonel Andrew J. West, commanding Atlanta camp No. 159 of the United Confederate Veterans, has issued the following order:

"Headquarters Atlanta Camp No. 159, United Confederate Veterans, Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1899.—Comrades: It is my sad duty to inform you of the death of Captain John T. Glenn, a member of this camp, which occurred at an early hour this morning. The following detail is hereby ordered to attend his funeral, as an escort, the time and place of which will be given later: Judge William T. Newman, Governor R. B. Bullock, Captain W. D. Ellis, Colonel W. L. Calhoun, Dr. Amos Fox, J. C. Courtney, Colonel W. A. Hemphill, David H. Dougherty, Captain F. M. Myers, John C. Hallman, Captain Thomas L. Langston, Major L. Mims, Major J. Van Holt Nash, H. H. Cabaniss.

"By order ANDREW J. WEST,
"Commanding Atlanta Camp 159, U. C. V.
"W. H. HARRISON, Adjutant."

Sketch of His Life.

John Thomas Glenn was born in McDonough, Henry County, on April 21, 1845. He was at the time of his death fifty-four years of age. He spent much of his boyhood at the place of his birth and in Atlanta, where he lived the greater portion of his life and where his father, the late Hon. Luther J. Glenn, praticed law for a long number of years.

John T. Glenn came from a long line of distinguished ancestors. He was a nephew of Howell Cobb and Thomas R. R. Cobb, the two great Georgians, his mother having been a sister of the two distinguished citizens. He inherited an intellect that was at all times powerful and self-assertive. He had individual ideas, and they were usually founded on deep study and common sense.

When the civil war broke out Mr. Glenn wanted to volunteer. His father was placed at the head of a regiment and his son wanted to be a sergeant of one of the companies.

Judge Payne, the present county treasurer, coveted the same position, and finally obtained the place over young Glenn.

The latter was somewhat hurt about the loss of the office, and refused to accept any other in the company, but went to work and organized a company of his own, which he commanded through the war and made a splendid record as a gallant officer.

A similar determination to be first characterized Mr. Glenn during his entire life. He graduated from the University of Georgia, and in 1866 was admitted to the practice of the law before Judge Hiram Warner, afterwards Chief Justice Warner.

The son, coming to Atlanta, joined his father in the practice of law, and the firm was known as Luther J. Glenn & Son.

With a spirit of energy and natural force of leadership, Tom Glenn soon placed himself at the head of the young men of Atlanta and became prominent in the practice of law almost from the start.

He was studious, had a retentive memory and was ready to expound the most complex legal problems whenever called upon to do so. He was quick in framing replies to legal questions, and with such talent in handling the legal points and a natural tact for questioning witnesses, it was not hard for him to accumulate a large and lucrative practice.

He treated all who came in contact with him uniformly courteous and made friends wherever he was.

In 1872 he married Miss Helen Gerrard, of Columbus, and at the time of his death he had four children—two boys and two girls—Miss Iza Glenn, Mr. Gerrard Glenn, Miss Helen Glenn and Master Willie Lewis Glenn.

In 1888 Mr. Glenn formed a partnership with John M. Slaton for the practice of law. This firm grew to be a strong one, and in 1893 Benjamin Z. Phillips was added to the firm. The partners remained together until the death of Mr. Glenn. The style of the firm was Glenn, Slaton & Phillips.

On January 6, 1889, Mr. Glenn was inaugurated mayor of Atlanta. He was elected over several strong opponents. His ticket was known as the conservative, and won by a large majority.

The administration of Mr. Glenn as the city's chief executive was one of progress. The new system of waterworks was put in and the present plan of building sewerage by assessments was commenced. Both undertakings have proved eminently successful.

Mr. Glenn's death has caused genuine sorrow throughout the city. All those who knew him feel that they have lost a stanch friends and the city has lost a citizen who was at all times progressive and earnest in his efforts to build up the interests of Atlanta.

JOHN THOMAS GLENN,

The Distinguished Atlanta Barrister, Who Died Suddenly Yesterday Morning.

JUDGE J. D. BERRY DIED YESTERDAY

Death Came at His Father's Home in Newnan.

HEART TROUBLE THE CAUSE

Judge Berry Had Gone to Newnan In Hope of Regaining His Health.

HIS DEATH WAS VERY UNEXPECTED

The Atlanta Bar Association Meets and Takes Action—Large Number of Distinguished Lawyers Will Go to Newnan To Attend Funeral.

Judge John D. Berry, until recently judge of the criminal branch of the city court of Atlanta, died suddenly at 11 o'clock yesterday morning at the home of his father in Newnan, where he recently went in search of health.

The cause of Judge Berry's death was heart trouble, from which he had suffered for some time, although to all outward appearances a perfectly healthy man.

Shortly after resigning the judgeship of the city court, Judge Berry's condition became such that his physician ordered a complete rest. With this end in view, he went to Newnan. Nine days ago he rapidly grew worse and was compelled to take his bed. Up to Monday afternoon the attending physician stated that the patient showed signs of gradual improvement and seemed to entertain no fear of the result which was in store. At 2 o'clock a change for the worse was noticed and from that hour on until 11 o'clock yesterday, when death came, the patient's decline was rapid. Owing to the nature of the disease, which induced great difficulty in breathing, Judge Berry's death was fraught with considerable pain. At his bedside when the end came were his father, Judge W. B. Berry, and Miss Olive Berry, his sister.

About nine years ago Judge Berry came to Atlanta from his home in Newnan. Soon afterwards he entered the law offices of the late Judge Bigby, who was a connection by marriage. Later he became a member of the law firm of Bigby, Reid, Berry & Foote. When Judge Bigby retired from this firm Judge Berry opened a law office of his own and entered actively into the practice of his profession. Three years ago he was appointed to the judgeship of the criminal branch of the city court by Governor Atkinson, which position he held until three weeks ago, when he resigned on account of failing health.

Judge Berry was the only son of Judge W. B. Berry, of Newnan, one of the wealthiest and most prominent men in the state. After receiving a thorough collegiate education he traveled extensively in Europe. He was an omnivorous reader, a thorough French scholar and an amateur in matters of music and art. During his residence in Atlanta he was one of the city's most conspicuous social leaders. Among other social organizations, he was a member of the Capital City Club, the Piedmont Driving Club and the Nine O'Clock German Club. He had many friends in the city who will be grieved to learn of his death.

Judge Berry was thirty-eight years old at the time of his death. His funeral will take place this afternoon at Newnan.

Yesterday morning, at the meeting of the bar association, the following members of the association were appointed by Judge Calhoun to attend the funeral: Judge A. E. Calhoun, Solicitor J. F. O'Neill, B. H. Brewster, Frank Walker, Judge Howard Van Epps, W. T. Moyers, Lowry Arnold, Hugh Dorsey, Sanders McDaniel, W. P. Hill, P. F. Smith, Spencer R. Atkinson, E. R. Black, Judge T. P. Westmoreland, W. D. Ellis, Sr., T. B. Felder, T. A. Hammond, H. E. W. Palmer, Carroll Payne, John T. Pendleton and Alex C. King.

The following special dispatch from Newnan tells of Judge Berry's death:

Newnan, Ga., March 14.—(Special.)—Judge John D. Berry died this morning at the residence of his father, Hon. W. B. Berry, in this city.

Several weeks ago Judge Berry resigned from the bench of the criminal court of Atlanta on account of ill health and came to Newnan to rest from the activities of legal work and recuperate. He was an appointee of Governor Atkinson during his first term, and before his appointment practiced law at the Coweta bar.

After his return to Newnan he was on the streets frequently and it was not generally supposed that the character of his illness was such as would produce the sad result that it did today. It was less than a week ago that he was seen on the street in health as good, apparently, as any time since his return. For a few days he was confined to his room, but even then his immediate family had no apprehension that his sickness would result fatally. The cause of his death was attributed to heart failure by his physician, Dr. G. W. Peddy, who was called in to attend him and who was present when he died.

The end came somewhat suddenly and was a distinct shock to his friends and the people who have known him all his life. Judge eBrry was raised in this city. He was the son of Hon. W. B. Berry, one of the pioneer citizens, most highly esteemed and the wealthiest man in the county. Judge Berry was unmarried, has no brothers and only one sister, Miss Olive Berry, who was present at his bedside at the time of his death.

The funeral exercises will occur on Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, at his father's residence. The remains will be interred in Oak Hill cemetery. The superior court now in session here, will probably adjourn for the hour in token of his memory.

DEATH OF MISS HAMILTON.

Funeral from the Residence Thursday Afternoon.

Miss Francis Hamilton, aged fifty-six, died yesterday afternoon at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Gains, 386 Luckie street, after a long and painful illness of several months.

The funeral will take place Thursday afternoon from the residence and the interment will be at Oakland cemetery.

The Best Prescription for Malaria

Chills and Fever is Grove's Tasteless Chill Tonic. It is simply Iron and Quinine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price 50c.

JUDGE JOHN D. BERRY,

Who Died of Heart Disease Yesterday at His Father's Home in Newnan, Georgia.

SUDDEN DEATH OF JOHN FAITH

One of Atlanta's Pioneer Citizens Passed Away Tuesday Morning.

HE CAME TO ATLANTA IN 1845

At One Time a Prominent Decatur Street Grocer.

DEATH WAS DUE TO A CARBUNCLE

Faith's Crossing, Where the Deceased Lived, Was Named in Honor of Him—Funeral Today.

John Faith, Sr., one of the oldest and best known citizens of Atlanta, died suddenly at 2 o'clock yesterday morning at his residence at Faith's Crossing.

Death was due to a carbuncle on the back of his neck which had resisted the most skillful medical attention. Although considerably run down in health as the result of this ailment, Mr. Faith's condition was not regarded as serious until within a few hours of his death, which was a complete surprise and shock to the family.

A few days ago Mr. Faith celebrated his sixty-eighth birthday. He was one of the best known and most highly esteemed of Atlanta's older citizens, and his death was the cause of widespread sorrow.

The funeral services will take place at the residence at 3 o'clock this afternoon and the remains will be laid to rest in the old burying ground at Faith's Crossing. The pallbearers have not yet been selected; they will be chosen today from the immediate friends of the deceased.

A Well Known Citizen.

Mr. Faith's death removes from Atlanta one of her pioneer citizens. In 1854 Mr. Faith came to Atlanta from Henry county. Shortly thereafter he established a grocery business on the lower end of Decatur street, which business he conducted up to seven years ago, at which time he retired from active business and devoted himself exclusively to looking after the affairs of his estate.

During the thirty-eight years that he was engaged in business Mr. Faith managed to accumulate quite a large sum of money. This he invested in real estate in the vicinity of his late home, which was named Faith's Crossing.

For the past thirty years he and his family have lived in the house in which he died. He is survived by his wife, Mrs. Melie Faith, aged fifty-six years, and five children—Mrs. N. H. Terry, John Faith, Miss Katie Faith and Charles Faith.

Cause of Death.

About three weeks ago Mr. Faith became ill from the effects of a carbuncle which had formed on the back of his neck and at first the ailment was not regarded as serious, and it was not thought that medical attention would be necessary. Soon, however, it assumed such proportions as to become very painful and a physician was called in. He pronounced the swelling a carbuncle, but did not seem to think that a surgical operation would be necessary, expressing the hope that the ailment would give way to less heroic treatment.

On last Sunday, however, the carbuncle showing no signs of improvement, an operation was decided upon. The wound showed every evidence of healing until about 9 o'clock Monday night, when the patient suddenly began to experience the most excruciating pains in the back of his neck. From that time on, in spite of every possible medical attention, Mr. Faith's condition rapidly grew worse and at 2 o'clock he died, surrounded by the immediate members of his family.

DEATH OF MRS. SARAH MABRY.

She Died Yesterday at 213 Pine Street. Interment To Be at La-Grange.

Mrs. Sarah B. Mabry died yesterday afternoon at 6 o'clock at her residence, 213 East Pine street.

Mrs. Mabry was a most estimable Christian lady and had many friends in the city who were greatly shocked at her death. She had been a great sufferer for a number of months, and since last November had been constantly confined to the house.

The body will be carried to LaGrange this afternoon at 1 o'clock, at which place the interment will take place.

Age Limit Has Been Increased.

Washington, March 14.—An order has been issued by the war department increasing the age limit for enlistment from thirty to thirty-five years. The youngest age at which a man can be enlisted is eighteen years. The result so far for the enlistment of troops is very encouraging.

JUDGE OBJECTS TO INQUISITORIAL LAW

Judge Candler Gives Unusual Reasons in Injunction Case Ruling.

CASE WILL CONTINUE TODAY

Only New Question Raised Was the Qualification of Palmer.

GREAT MANY AFFIDAVITS WERE PRESENTED

Judge Candler Will Make His Decision Today in the Case of Woods White Against the Consoldated.

Judge Candler during the progress of the case of Woods White against the Consolidated and the board of county commissioners yesterday morning made an important and significant ruling in regard to the production of certain minutes of the board of county commissioners which the attorneys for the plaintiff asked for.

W. B. Willingham, of Culberson & Willingham, representing Mr. White, asked that the court require the production of the minutes of the county board to show the part Judge Palmer took in the deliberations of that body when the petition of the Consolidated asking for the franchise along the chert road was up for disposition.

Mr. Goodwin objected to this, and Judge Candler sustained the objection. In announcing his decision Judge Candler gave new and unusual reasons. He said:

As a condition precedent to the exercise of my discretion to require the production of these minutes, you will have to amend your petition and charge that Judge Palmer, as a member of the Consolidated board of directors participated in the action instituting the proceedings before the county commissioners.

I am, for reasons of public policy and fairness, opposed to this inquisitorial law which allows a party to file a petition in general terms, and then force the citizen before a commissioner, find out all about his private business, and after so finding it out, amend the petition and make a case. While without this you would have none, it is violative of private rights, and so far as I have power to do it, I am going to restrict the operation of the law to the narrowest limits. The ability to abuse the law is too plain to need comment.

The plaintiff amended his petition, adding that Judge Palmer was disqualified from voting in the county board meeting by virtue of his connection with the Consolidated.

The qualification of Judge Palmer was the only new question introduced into the hearing. The questions of the right of the Consolidated to use the chert road and the right of the county commissioners to grant a franchise have been ruled upon by Judge Candler. At a former hearing he held that the rights questioned by the plaintiffs were allowable, and he refused an injunction.

Consequently in the hearing yesterday the case narrowed to the question of Chairman Palmer's qualifications to vote. He said he wanted to hear Mr. Willingham argue this question more particularly than any of the others.

A large number of affidavits presented at a former hearing were presented yesterday. These affidavits were from citizens living along the chert road and opposed to the franchise being granted, and from citizens favoring it. A charter of the Consolidated was presented, the testimony of Judge Palmer delivered before the commissioner the day before, the minutes of the board of directors of the Consolidated company and of the board of county commissioners were presented as testimony.

In reading the pleadings, County Attorney Rosser, who appeared for the county, demurred on the ground that the plaintiff did not show a cause of action, and a similar demurrer was filed by the Consolidated. Answers from them were also read in which they denied the material allegations of the plaintiff.

Mr. Willingham opened the argument, and in doing so stated that there were three propositions to be discussed, the qualification of Judge Palmer, the abuse of discretion by the county commissioners granting the franchise and the injury to the chert road and objection of the people of the county against the construction of the electric line.

Judge Candler said he wanted to hear especially on the first proposition.

The question involved has this interesting feature: If the board of county commissioners of roads and revenues, as it is now constituted, is a judicial body, Judge Palmer is disqualified; if it is a deliberative body, Judge Palmer is not disqualified.

An attorney said yesterday afternoon that the board was a legislative body. That it assumed the place of the inferior court, but that the inferior court existed before the ordinary's office was established, and that when the inferior court was abolished, the ordinary took the judicial functions of it and the board of commissioners the legislative.

Mr. Willingham delivered a strong argument, why the injunction should be granted. He was followed by Mr. Rosser for the county board. The court then adjourned, and will reconvene at 9 o'clock this morning, when the hearing will be resumed, Colonel Goodwin will make his argument and Mr. Willingham will close.

Dr. Bull's COUGH SYRUP

Will cure a Cough or Cold at once.

It positively relieves all throat troubles. Small doses. Price 25 cents at druggists.

TOO MANY LAWS.

The Movement to Limit the Activity of the State Legislator.

There is a movement on foot to restrict the sessions of the assembly to one in two years. "It would be a good thing," said a citizen well known in this town for his interest in public affairs. "We have too many laws, just as we have too many medicines. I am in favor of destroying about half the lawbooks and two-thirds of the medicines. There are a few medicinal preparations we could not well get along without, and among them I class Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey. I have used it with gratifying results when my nervous system has been exhausted by long-continued mental application, when I had no desire for food, and sound sleep was impossible.

"I found that Duffy's Pure Malt gave tone to the nerve centers, and was at once a soother and a strength giver."

A household remedy and so acknowledged throughout the land. It has prevented a vast amount of sickness, and is the only medicinal whiskey acknowledged and taxed by the government.

Just a word of caution. When you order of your druggist, be sure that you get the genuine Duffy's. Substitutes so frequently offered are worse than useless.

Others Hack At It, But We Cut Prices.

Cuticura Soap	.18
Cuticura Salve	.40
Packer's Tar Soap	.18
Pears' Unscented Soap	.10
Pears' Scented Soap	.15
Cashmere Bouquet Soap 15 and	24
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Toilet Water	.85
Roger & Gallet's Violet de Parme Extract	83
Levy's Lablache Face Powder	.38
Pozzoni Face Powder	.39
Mennen's Borated Talcum	.15
Lubin's Baby Powder	.18
Mme. Robinnaire's Face Powder	.35

Nail Brush, Bone Handle, Best Bristle	.25
Nail Brush, Wood Handle, Colored Bristles	.15
Hand Scrub, Wood Handle	.05
Imperial Hair Regenerator, small, all colors	1.25
Large Size	2.50
Mme. Robinnaire's Walnut Hair Dye	20 and 75

Hoff's Malt Extract, bot.	.30
Dozen	3.20
Hoff's Malt Extract and Iron, bot.	.35
Dozen	3.70
Wyeth's Malt Extract, bot.	.30
Dozen	3.50

Liebig's Malt Extract.

Be strong and healthy. Strength is not always a natural inheritance. The shortest road to strength and good health is through the stomach. Keep the stomach right and assist digestion by taking Liebig's Malt Extract with your meals—

Pint bottles	.15
Dozen	1.50

Jacobs' Pharmacy,

THREE STORES:
6 and 8 Marietta Street,
23 Whitehall Street.

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

CLARK HOWELL.....Editor
W. A. HEMPHILL.....Pres't and Bus. M'g'r

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CINCINNATI—J. B. Hawley, 162 Vine street.
NEW YORK—Brentano's, corner Broadway and Thirteenth street; the Hotel Marlborough.
CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
DENVER—Hamilton & Kendrick.
HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
KANSAS CITY—Van Noy Bros.
MACON, GA.—Subscription Department, W. D. Bankston, Manager, 362 Second street.

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ATLANTA, GA., March 15, 1899.

A Friendly Pessimist.

Of late our good friend Editor Watterson has been the victim of several serious attacks of conscientious pessimism. He sees that things are going to the dogs, and he would stop them if he could, but he can't. He is of two minds whether to leave the "whole shebang and confutement" to their fate, or to indulge in the unfeeling pastime of tearing his hair.

While everything mortal is going down grade as a tremendous rate, it is the democratic party that gives Editor Watterson the most fretful and irritating of his troubles. He tried to save the party in 1896, so he says, but it wouldn't be saved. To prevent mental wear and tear, he went to Europe. His newspaper, which had been used to lead the party, in victory or defeat, suddenly switched around from the doctrines it had been teaching for years, and began furiously to advocate doctrines and policies that no party in this country had ever held or advocated up to that time. This was while Editor Watterson was in Europe engaging in the pursuit of literature.

When the campaign was over, he returned to his own again, and was received with open arms, in spite of the disaffection of his newspaper—for there is more to Editor Watterson than a newspaper or a political policy. Then, in due course, a campaign came on in his state, and he was compelled to see with his own eyes that the party which his paper had tried hard to build up in Kentucky had no existence in any part of the state.

Then and there, Editor Watterson threw up the sponge. He had done what he could, but there are some things that can't be done. For instance, you can't take a genuine democrat and compel him to accept goldbuggery as a substitute for democratic principles. He may become a goldbug; he may even leave his party for a season; but he is just as certain to come back when the call is sounded, as an old circus horse is to prance when the bands begin to play. And so it was with Editor Watterson. He threw up the sponge, declared that he was as good a democrat as anybody, and is only waiting for the opportunity to prove it.

And right here comes the rub. Nobody wants him to prove it; his old party associates are as sure of his intentions as they are of their own; but this doesn't satisfy Editor Watterson. He frets because the opportunity is so long delayed, and he is gradually growing pessimistic. His mind turns too freely to gloomy thoughts. He is constantly referring to the defeat of the party in 1896, and it has assumed in his imagination the most colossal proportions. As a matter of fact, the defeat of the party in 1896 had its immediate as well as its remote compensations. If left the party with the largest vote ever polled in its history. The summer of 1896 found the party paralyzed as well as scandalized by the Thingumbobs who insisted that Cleveland represented democracy. The fall of the same year found it united, harmonious and undisturbed by the defeat which had overtaken it, and conscious of the fact that a majority of the intelligent white voters of the country had indorsed its policies.

In view of these facts, Editor Watterson should look more hopefully toward the future, but he refuses to take comfort in anything. Whenever the sun shines he glances back at 1896 and conjures up huge storm-clouds, black, lowering and portentous; and he cries out that he, at least, is not responsible for it. "Our hands are clear," he says; "our withers are unwrung." But even this consideration gives him small comfort. Something must be done, and so he ups and nominates Dewey. Here is the tale he tells about it. From the day of defeat in 1896, he says, "the defeated managers of the democratic campaign have been in a state of mind. We showed them Dewey. And what did they do? Why, when they did not laugh, they swore at us! It turned out that the joke was on them, because Dewey could not be had."

Well, what of it? Why shed unnecessary tears? If Dewey could not be had, the democratic managers lost nothing by not going to hunt him. For the rest, while victory is a good thing, even Editor Watterson will admit that it was purchased too dearly in 1892. Let the spoilsmen demand victory at any cost; the men who believe in principles and who have unalterable and unpurchaseable convictions on public questions know that defeat is not the worst thing in this world. Worse than defeat is the sacrifice of principles to selfish ends.

No; if Editor Watterson will look up and around, he will perceive that the democratic party is stronger and more firmly united on the vital issues of the day than it ever has been since the times of Old Hickory. The people have learned a good deal since 1896, and they will have learned a great deal more by the time 1900 rolls around.

But even if they have learned nothing, it will still be the duty and the pleasure of democrats, those who lead it as well as those who make up the rank and file, to stand for democratic principles as outlined in the Chicago platform; and these principles, in the end, will save the people from worse disasters than the defeat of a political party.

Death of Hon. J. T. Glenn.

The sudden death of Hon. J. T. Glenn comes as a sad surprise to the community where he was so well known and so popular. For many years he has been one of the most prominent and successful members of the Atlanta bar. He served one term as mayor of the city and his administration of the city's affairs was characteristically successful.

Mr. Glenn, while taking great interest in public affairs, had no political ambition, and never became an active politician. His ambition lay strictly in the line of his chosen profession, and in this he achieved distinguished success.

In his death Atlanta loses one of its most prominent and popular citizens, and the bar of the state one of its shining lights.

Views of Two Distinguished Preachers.

The current issue of The Outlook, edited by Dr. Lyman Abbott, contains a letter from Bishop Potter in reply to a request from the editor that the bishop write an article outlining his plan for dealing with the saloon evil. This letter, with the comments of the editor therein, are likely to create a feeling of resentment on the part of the prohibitionists. Both of these distinguished preachers handle them without gloves.

Bishop Potter says that no new statement is called for. "It is the old situation, as old as the religion of Jesus Christ, with the scribes and Pharisees on one hand, the Sadducees on the other, and over against them the truth." He insists that the most perfect reproduction of the Scribes and Pharisees in our day is "the prohibitionist, et id omne genus, arrogant, denunciatory, ignorant, unscrupulous and untruthful; holding one meager fragment of the truth to their eyes, and denying great and fundamental facts in human nature, in their foolish endeavor to remedy the perversion of human instincts by extirpating them; true children of the medieval system of monastic asceticism, which they would fain substitute for the freedom of a regenerated manhood."

The bishop gives his picture a more lurid glare by adding a few strokes. He declares that "the grotesque hypocrisy of the prohibition system from Maine to Kansas is a sufficient commentary upon their theories; meantime," he continues, "the endeavors of wiser men and women to better the condition, the homes, the domestic life, the recreations of their less favored brethren go untouched of these, fit successors of those to whom Jesus said: 'Woe unto you, Scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites, for ye bind heavy burdens upon men's shoulders, and grievous to be borne, and ye yourselves will not touch them with the tips of your fingers!'"

Dr. Abbott, mindful of his editorial responsibilities, endeavors to tone this picture down to some extent, but he ends by putting in some very heavy strokes. In the course of his comments, he says:

> There are a host of prohibitionists who are not given to suppression of facts, to misrepresentation of those who differ with them or to offensive and intolerable oversight and interference with the lives and habits of other people; but there are also a great many prohibitionists who have made a fetish of a method, whose minds are not open to any candid examination or any candid statement of facts, and who are willing, in what would be considered in others an unscrupulous spirit, to override personal liberty. Men and women of this temper are not real reformers; they are not even advocates of a true temperance. If they could work their will, they would plant the seeds of a reaction which would leave the situation worse than when they took it up. In order to be effective a reform must be based on truth, must be rational in method, and must carry with it the judgment, the conviction and the support of the majority. The time has come when a temperance man can refuse to be a prohibitionist without having his motives assailed, without being accused of working for the saloon, and of alliance with the liquor interests. If it has not come, the settlement of the drinking question must be postponed until perfect liberty has been secured.

The distinguished divines are both ardent advocates of temperance, but they, with thousands of other temperance men, feel that the system of legal prohibition which is advocated by many, is not only a complete, but a disastrous failure. It has failed in Maine, where, in spite of the law, the saloons are wide open day and night, and it has failed wherever it has been put in operation over the protests of a strong minority.

There is talk of renewing the agitation in this city. This is to be regretted, not because temperance is not a good and desirable thing, but because it is impossible to kill an appetite or reform an instinct by statute. More than this, prohibition does not remove temptation. Under the law the saloons only put out their lights, hide their goods in a dark place, and cease to pay taxes. The aim of prohibition is a good thing, but the result of the system as now in vogue in some states is demoralizing in the extreme.

Concerning Big Fees.

The action of the Texas legislature in so summarily sitting down on the $10,000 fee demanded by ex-Governor Hogg, may not be without its good effect.

Ten thousand dollars is quite a large lump of money, and should represent considerable time as well as talent. Even the services of eminent lawyers may be enjoyed for several years without the expenditure of any such sum of money. It is only when legislatures are the paymasters, or the fees are awarded by courts for receiverships, etc., that the value of a lawyer's services flies out of all proportion to what he would have charged a private individual who might have sought his aid. These big fees are not based on the average earning capacity of the bar as a whole, or of its members as individuals. The very judge on the bench who awards the fee and who is, presumably, as good a lawyer as any of the gentlemen appearing before him, considers himself paid for a whole year's work when he gets but one-twentieth of the sum which he assigns as compensation for a lawyer who has not given the case in hand one square week's work.

The question of legal compensation may be claimed to be a private one and not a matter for newspaper discussion. Since the laws of the land give attorneys a monopoly of the legal business which must be transacted, thus forcing the public to employ them, their compensation, when it passes the reasonable bounds of remuneration which goes to other callings of equal dignity, becomes a public matter in so far as public agencies are called upon to act.

Private individuals seeking legal aid can always force reasonable terms, but it is the hapless victim in court, at the mercy of both lawyer and judge, who needs protection. As it is, the ambition of some lawyers is to get a $100,000 concern into litigation where the judge will have the fixing of the fee. Then will come a $10,000 or $20,000 fee, and the practitioner is fixed for life, while the poor bankrupt goes to destruction.

In this question, the general business interests of the country are at stake, and their preservation is of more importance than the good fee which may come to any one individual. What judge, for instance, would award a fee of $10,000 to some doctor who had carried the proprietor of $100,000 through a case of typhoid fever? Seventy-two visits at $2 each, making $144, would be ordered paid, and there would be an end of it. If this is common sense for the doctor, is should be equally common sense for the lawyer.

The year in which ex-Governor Hogg presented the Texan bill to the federal treasury was no more valuable than those other years in which he was glad to work for one-quarter the sum demanded.

As to Garnishment Laws.

The visit of a labor delegation to Governor McMillan, of Tennessee, to secure his veto of a strict garnishment law, brings to the front a question of real importance, and the more important because the people affected are the most helpless when in the greatest need.

Garnishment laws are upheld by those who desire the law to rectify their own mistakes in extending credit. Of course they put up the plea that it is the poor man whose interest is promoted by the creation of a law which binds him worse than a mortgage, and which is finally used to bring about his discharge from such employment as he may have.

An employee gets credit on his general good character and acquaintance. For years he may pay every bill contracted, and then comes the sickness of a member of his family. Under these circumstances the law should not be invoked to add to his burden.

The law, it seems, would do its full duty to the public when it provided punishment for criminal acts. It should not go so far as to hold an ax suspended over one citizen more summary in its execution than the one it holds over another. There is a great deal of suffering among the poor, which should find consideration. A spell of sickness, a few days' suspension from work, or some other cause, brings about a stringency which only those who know their condition can appreciate. Men who seek trade should be considerate with their customers, and in any event, an honest man should be protected from the disastrous operation of a harsh law at the behest of a creditor void of heart.

Aguinaldo.

The announcement from Madrid that all efforts to secure the release of the Spanish prisoners now in the hands of the Filipinos must be suspended because of the exorbitant sums demanded by Aguinaldo, sheds a flood of light upon the character of the rebel chief.

The idea that men of Aguinaldo's stamp should be dealt with on equal terms is preposterous. If the Americans abandoned the islands, he would at once proceed to loot them right and left, holding foreigners for ransom, and creating a reign of anarchy which would only be brought to an end in time by some stronger freebooter, who might, by poison or assassination, get him out of the way. It is plain that we owe duties to others, in this crisis, which cannot be neglected.

It may be that we should never have assumed charge of the islands, or that we should never have demanded the cessation of Spanish sovereignty thereon. These are questions for which the administration must be held responsible at the proper time. But whether the action was wise or unwise, it is now an accomplished fact, and we owe the duty of protection to all those citizens of the Philippines who, by their civilization, their property and their education, are entitled to it. It is into the hands of these people that the fate of the Philippines should be committed, whenever they are ready to accept it, and not into the hands of conscienceless banditti such as Aguinaldo, whose only thought is for plunder.

Governor Ellerbe's Truce.

Governor Ellerbe, of South Carolina, has called a truce in the Greenwood agitation.

This action is one which will, no doubt, be met by the people of that section, and hereafter the normal state of affairs may be restored. The disturbance arose out of the insolent conduct of the colored population preceding the late election, and the still more reprehensibe conduct of certain white citizens who, for a little political advantage, were willing to place in jeopardy the fortunes of the white citizens at large. The crisis was one of those which can only be fully understood by residence in a mixed population, where, on one side, stands the blood, the civilization and the virtues of exalted life, in danger from the arrogance and onslaughts of the inferior, the semi-civilized and the vicious. The white people finding themselves in a situation for which law furnishes no remedy, had to assume "the white man's burden," just as Queen Victoria's English subjects do in India, and they applied a summary remedy.

Now that the lesson has been taught and civilization has been vindicated, it is proper that further conflict should cease, and hence Governor Ellerbe makes the appeal which will be properly met by South Carolinians.

Ambassador Joe Choate seems to rack along just as well without circus clothes as with them.

The Cuban assembly is almost as full of folly as the republican house used to be before Tom Reed sat down on his party colleagues.

Rear Admiral Higginson, who had no more to do with the naval affair off Santiago than Sampson, has refused to accept any reward or advancement until the captains of the fleet are rewarded.

Isn't there a place in the army for Mr. Billy Bynum?

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

The Sweet Season.

We're gittin' to the season when a feller'll set an' nod
On the green banks of a river like a Georgia fishin'rod!
When the wind'll blow the blossoms roun' the blue belt o' the skies,
An' the fish that bobs the cork down makes him wake an' rub his eyes!

Merry time an' berry time—
Pass the word along;
April rains
On hills an' plains—
Sunshine an' song!

We're gittin' to the season when the rustlin' vines'll part
An' show a shady pathway to the watermelon's heart;
An' 'crost the shiny cotton fiel's you'll hear the drowsy song:
"Long time till sundown—gee—haw! git erlong!"

Merry time an' berry time—
Pass the word along;
Summer rains
On hills an' plains—
Sunshine an' song!

* * * * *

Where an Editor Would Be Handy.

"Hiram," said the old lady, "s'pose they wuz to take an' print all o' our love letters, atter we air dead, like they printed Mr. Browning's, an' his wife's? Jest s'pose they should do it!"

"Oh, it 'u'd be all right," was the answer, "perwided they had a good scholar to look atter the spellin', an' dot the 'i's,' an' cross the 't's,' an' put a full stop whar I took a recess to ketch my breath. Atter that, mine 'u'd read like I meant ever' word in 'em!"

* * * * *

A Song of Dewey.

Too long he stays a-stormin' on the billow
Afar, beneath the wild Philippian skies;
We want to see the hero of Manila—
We want to shake with Dewey 'fore he dies!

Send him home,
Send him home
O'er the stormy ocean foam;
We want to shake with Dewey
'Fore he dies!

His country—all his glory he can will her;
But his country for his living presence sighs;
We want to see the hero of Manila—
To clink a glass with Dewey 'fore he dies!

Send him home,
Send him home
O'er the stormy ocean foam;
We want to shake with Dewey
'Fore he dies!

* * * * *

Riley May Come.

It is good news that there is a probability of having James Whitcomb Riley with us soon. By special invitation he gave several readings in Richmond and Norfolk, and quite recently in Washington, D. C. His Atlanta friends and admirers have extended a pressing invitation to him to give a date here, and he may do so before his return to Indianapolis. Riley reads but seldom now, but he is willing to go out of his way for Atlanta, where, he says, he "feels quite at home among his friends."

* * * * *

The Georgia Fisherman.

The medder looks invitin',
An' the blue is in the sky;
The lizard on the fence rail
Spreads his blanket out to dry.
The yaller perch is bitin',
An' the bead is on the rye.

So, Johnnie, git my fishin' pole,
An' Billy, dig the bait;
(You're wearin' off them hinges
With yer swingin' on the gate.)
Thar'll be fish to fry fer supper,
Ef it is a leetle late!

* * * * *

The editors of a new publication announce: "Every contributor will be paid with stock in the magazine. In the course of time this stock will be valuable to the holder thereof. Besides, it will be like depositing money in a bank—saving up against a rainy day."

And that reminds us of a Texas publication which made a similar proposition to its contributors. When it failed, one of the latter offered to swap $3,000 worth of stock for a week's board!

* * * * *

She Was Willing.

This obituary, from the pen of a bereaved husband, comes from North Carolina:

"Above her grave we weep in vain:
Her lips at last are dumb.
No use to call her back again,
For if she can, she'll come!"

* * * * *

A Cheerful Prospect.

There is no poetry in the following, but one feels cheerful after reading it:

"The blizzard was a hummer,
But in Providence we trust.
We burn less gas in summer,
An' the water pipes don't bust!"

* * * * *

A Georgia editor has this notice posted on his office door:

"This is my busy month. I'm off spending six dollars trying to collect three."

* * * * *

There's more talk of beef in high army circles than ever there was of bullets.

* * * * *

An exchange says Aguinaldo can be bought off. But it's the general opinion that he ought to be shot off.

* * * * *

The thermometer is raging in Manila, and our boys have nobody to fan 'em while they fight.

F. L. S.

THE STATE PRESS.

The Bark Went Down.

City Editor Furlow, of The Americus Recorder, closes a touching obituary to a pet dog as follows: "But all efforts were unavailing, and to put poor Rex out of misery the garrote was applied and amid the tears of his friends his bark went down forever in life's troubled sea. The funeral in the afternoon was largely attended."

Turnip Raising in Elbert County.

From The Elberton, Ga., Star.

That our soil and climate is susceptible of great diversity in agricultural products has been proven in many instances by absolute tests.

Last fell Mr. Robert Hall, of the vicinity of Bowman, came to town to purchase some turnip seed. Mr. Braswell advised him to make the experiment of raising them for market. Accordingly he purchased seed sufficient to plant one-fourth of an acre in the rutabaga variety. From this fourth of an acre he has sold forty dollars' worth of turnips, besides supplying his neighbors and feeding them to his hogs and using them plentifully on his own table.

Bitten by a Mad Mule.

From The Newnan, Ga., Herald and Advertiser.

Mr. York's son, of this place, was bitten by a mule affected with hydrophobia last week. He has been sent to Fairburn to have a madstone applied, and we hear that the stone is sticking to the wound. The mule was bitten by a mad dog last year, and since biting the York child has died.

TOPICS ABOUT WHICH THE PEOPLE ARE TALKING

A Matter of Euphony.

The Dalton Citizen is pained that certain distinguished farmers will say "horse" apple. "Their name," says The Citizen, "is 'Hoss,' named for the propogater, a famous North Carolina farmer. They make the best cooking and shipping apples that are used in the south."

Something To Think About.

As President McKinley walks out under the cover of a Georgia pine this morning he can add his share to the discussion of the agricultural problem in this state.

Private Execution in Favor.

The efficacy of the law requiring executions to be private was never better illustrated than in this city yesterday. There was not even an inquiry among the people at large, and the event might as well have taken place a thousand miles away, so far as its effect on the public mind was concerned. It was in marked contrast to the disorderly crowds and red lemonade of public executions.

"To Keep Him from Sporting."

Judge Barnard, of Fishkill Landing, New York, has decided an interesting case in a suit which was brought before him in special supreme court in Poughkeepsie. One year ago Maria A. Ruckstuhl, of this place, died, leaving her money to St. John's church and St. Joachim's church, of Matteawan. She always had been a devout Protestant. Her husband, John Ruckstuhl, a prosperous tailor, received nothing. He brought suit to have the will set aside. The money had been earned by him, he said, and given to his wife for safekeeping. Witnesses testified to the jealous disposition of the wife, and remarking that she would leave nothing for John "to sport around with a young wife." Judge Barnard ordered the executor to make an accounting to him on Tuesday, and pay the money over to the husband.

The Harmony Mayor.

Hon. John T. Glenn will be remembered as the harmony mayor of Atlanta. The city was passing through the throes of an exciting prohibition movement, when the late Henry W. Grady pitched upon Mr. Glenn as the man around whom to rally the harmony element. With the watchword of "Atlanta," harmony won, and faction disappeared.

Ian Maclaren Opposed to Tracts.

"Ian Maclaren" (the Rev. John Watson) preached in New York city one night lately, and spoke of the treatment given by Jesus to Nicodemus, Nathaniel and the wicked publican as illustrating the skill and grace of Jesus under the divine inspiration. Nathaniel, he said, was a critic, while Nicodemus was a skeptic. The difference between a skeptic and a critic is that a critic will only believe when proper evidence is presented, while a skeptic demands evidence that cannot be given, and consequently never believes. Referring to the contumely with which the publican's wife had been treated, Dr. Watson said that the publican was right in feeling bitter and sore. "We must forgive our enemies," he said, "but my personal idea is, and I don't offer this as a religious doctrine, that a man ought to be forgiving sometimes toward any one who had wronged his wife. If he does forgive for social or pecuniary ends, he is a mean coward. That man had been put out of the synagogue. His family had been shunned. In our day we should have sent him tracts. I have never known a man attracted by receiving a letter printed or written with a signature, 'A Christian Well Wisher.' Jesus did not ask him for anything. About the last thing he would do would be to go to the man's house and ask him for subscriptions."

The Leprous Khalifa.

The leprous Kalifa will not receive much sympathy from the world at large. He is the only survivor of that old school of fanatics which once ruled the world.

Robbed the Church.

William A. Doucette has been arrested in St. Cecelia church, Belvidere street, Boston, on a charge of embezzling $4,000 from the collection box of the church. Marked bills, placed in the box, were found on him after his arrest. For two years Doucette has been one of the pew rent collectors of the church. For a year it has been noticed by the church authorities that there was a falling off in the amount collected. Recently the matter was referred to the police. Two inspectors caused marked bills to be tendered as part of the collection, and just after the last morning mass began Doucette was asked to step into the vestry. Here, in the presence of Father Barry, Doucette was searched and all the bills were found in his pockets.

Dewey's French Cook Arrives.

His term of service having expired, Armand Ducommon, who served as cook on Admiral Dewey's flgship, the Olympia, at Manila, returned to this country on the steamship La Bretagne, from Havre. He is in New York to seek employment. While waiting to be registered in the barge office he was observed with curiosity by all the employees of the place. Ducommon's time expired four months ago, and after being paid off he returned to France to visit his friends. He made up his mind that, having been Admiral Dewey's chef, there was a field for more fame and fortune on this side of the water.

Led Into a Quagmire.

While looking for geese on the salt meadows, near the Lehigh Valley railroad station, in New Jersey, little Hattie Weinlein had a thrilling experience. To round up all the stray fowls in her flock it was necessary for her to go well out on the meadows near the factory of the Meyer scale works, where her father is employed as engineer. As she was chasing a goose which insisted on going every way except the right one, she suddenly sank to her knees in the soft soil, and despite her struggles to free herself, kept going further down. She thought of her father, who is usually the last man to leave the factory on Saturday, and wildly shrieked his name. He chanced to be near the door and heard her. Running to her assistance, he found that he could not get close enough to help her without sinking in the quagmire himself, so he hastened back to the factory and got two planks and a coil of rope. Laying the planks on the treacherous bog, he walked out and threw the rope to her. She slipped a noose under her arms and was dragged from her perilous position.

An Outcast Son.

When Conrad Ardros opened the door of the fish smoking house where he is employed, he found Benjamin Peebles, son of his employer, sitting dead in a chair. He had committed suicide by inhaling illuminating gas. Peebles worked for his father, Benjamin K. Peebles, but he drank liquor and was so unreliable that he was forced to leave his position. He climbed over a fence in the rear of his father's office and gained entrance through a window. After disconnecting the rubber tube of a gas stove and turning on the gas he seated himself in the chair and awaited the end.

We Tried It Once.

The following letter, written this year, is probably a little belated:

"Editor Constitution—Has any state a right to withdraw from the national constitutional compact, and become an independent nation. What is this right, and what agreement shows it? Please treat this fully. F. L. CROWSON.

"Welch, Miss., March 10, 1899."

The request is one much too voluminous to answer in this column. The southern states discussed it very earnestly in the years between 1860 and 1865. If our correspondent will read "Stephens's History of the War Between the States" he can find out all about it. For the present it may be stated that the question is not at this moment up for further debate.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Does Florida extend further south than either Texas or Louisiana?

SUBSCRIBER.

Harmony Grove, Ga.

Yes. Florida extends to latitude 20 degrees and 30 seconds, Texas to latitude 25 degrees and 50 seconds, and Louisiana to latitude 28 degrees and 59 seconds.

Devil's Island.

What is the exact location of Devil's island? How long has Dreyfus been imprisoned on this island? H. M. H.

Griffin, Ga.

Devil's island is just off the coast of French Guinea in the Carribean sea. We cannot give the exact latitude and longitude. Dreyfus has been imprisoned on Devil's island over two years.

Whigs and Democrats.

How many presidents of the United States prior to 1861 were whigs and how many were democrats? W. H. B.

Sandersville, Ga.

George Washington and John Adams, who called themselves federalists, were claimed by the whigs, but the whigs, who were elected as such, were: William Henry Harrison, John Tyler, Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore. Thomas Jefferson, James Madison and James Monroe were democrats who styled themselves republicans and Andrew Jackson, Martin Van Buren, James K. Polk, Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan were democrats who styled themselves democrats. Abraham Lincoln was the first successful candidate of the present republican party.

Europe's Naval Strength.

Can you give me any information bearing upon Europe's naval strength at the present time? R. M. P.

Atlanta, Ga.

According to the latest figures available France has 36 ironclads, 37 cruisers, 16 destroyers and 181 torpedo vessels; England, 42 ironclads, 112 cruisers, 120 destroyers and 77 torpedo vessels; Germany, 17 ironclads, 22 cruisers, 11 destroyers and 118 torpedo vessels; Austria, 8 ironclads, 7 cruisers, 7 destroyers and 56 torpedo vessels; Italy, 15 ironclads, 27 cruisers, 2 destroyers, 88 torpedo vessels; Russia, 26 ironclads, 23 cruisers, 73 torpedo vessels; United States, 10 ironclads, 30 cruisers, 1 destroyer, 17 torpedo vessels, and Japan, 6 ironclads, 15 cruisers, 23 torpedo vessels.

The whole fleet of these powers, is therefore, 1,055 vessels of the classes named—243 ironclads, 251 cruisers, 146 destroyers and 515 torpedo boats, all effective. The proportion of officers to men in the French navy is higher than in that of any other country, Austria alone excepted, the number of officers for every 1,000 men being in the French navy 57, in the English 55, German 32, Italian 45 and Russian 40. Next year, however, in consequence of the proposed increase of personnel, England will head the list with no fewer than 60 officers for every 1,000 men.

The inequality at present existing between the English and French navies in regard to officers is ascribed to the great number of officers of junior rank necessitated for the command of the torpedo flotilla, France being very strong in this class, especially as it is necessary, for the training of crews and officers, that these little vessels should be kept constantly in commission. England is now beginning to realize the inferiority in the fighting value of her ships which arise from leaving them unarmored forward, and hence the last addition to be made to the British navy is to carry her armor to the spur.

Wealth of the United States.

Is the statement true that the United States is the wealthiest country on the globe? C. B. J.

Atlanta, Ga.

According to the estimate of Mulhall, published in 1892, the wealth of nations was as follows for lands, farm utensils, bullion, cattle, houses, furniture, railroads, shipping, merchandise and sundries:

United States	$65,000,000,000
United Kingdom	47,000,000,000
France	42,500,000,000
Germany	32,000,000,000
Russia	25,000,000,000
Austria	19,000,000,000
Italy	14,500,000,000
Spain	12,500,000,000
Australia	9,500,000,000
Belgium	5,000,000,000
Holland	4,900,000,000
Canada	4,900,000,000

Great Britain had heretofore been regarded as the wealthiest country in the world. And, in respect to the average wealth per capita, England has been entitled to that distinction, the figures being as follows:

United Kingdom	$1,200
Denmark	1,150
France	1,120
Holland	1,080
United States	1,050

By the federal census of 1890 the aggregate material wealth of the United States, compared with the wealth of Great Britain, was less in ships and merchandise, but exceeded in many other items. The real estate of this country was then valued at $39,000,000,000, the live stock at $2,000,000,000, the railroads at $8,000,000,000, manufactories and their contents at $3,000,000,000, mines and quarries at $1,000,000,000, and gold and silver coin at $1,200,000,000.

If the present rate of increase is maintained, the total accumulated wealth of the United States will represent, by the census of 1900, not far from $110,000,000,000, or more than double that of Great Britain. In 1860, the wealth of the United States was estimated at $20,000,000,000; in 1870, at $25,000,000,000; in 1880, at $45,000,000,000, and in 1890, as stated, at $65,000,000,000. The enormous appreciation of American products since then, the vast expansion of trade, the addition of new territory, all observant persons agree, will put the United States far ahead of any other country in respect to material wealth.

TALKS ABOUT ATLANTA.

Waycross, Ga., Herald: The Bible conference people now having a meeting in Atlanta state that the second coming of Christ is not far off. Wonder if the good people expect the Savior to first make his appearance in Atlanta?

Dublin, Ga., Courier: A number of reputable Atlanta business men were flim-flammed by the same concern, in the same way, three times in one year, and yet some people wonder why there are so many failures every day.

Buchanan, Ga., Banner: Atlanta merchants will ship a quantity of goods to Havana. Atlanta is sure to have a good trade from Cuba, which will help build Atlanta up. The Gate City is sure to be the metropolis of the south. Despite the hard times, 154 new enterprises were started up in February in that city.

Watkinsville, Ga., Enterprise: Some of the Atlanta aldermen are after the money sharks of that city with a sharp stick for loaning money at high rates of interest. The Bible says the borrower is the slave of the lender, and we suppose it will continue that way, the enterprising aldermen of the Gate City to the contrary notwithstanding.

Bainbridge, Ga., Search Light: Atlanta beats the world for expanding, never to bust.

Elberton, Ga., Star: If Atlanta really intends to have a big fair she ought to first get a new depot, even if she has to get down on her knees to beg for it.

Sparta, Ga., Ishmaelite: The latest census taken in Atlanta gives that city a population of 124,207. This probably includes the transient visitors and inhabitants of the cemeteries. Even then the figures are very elastic.

Rome, Ga., Tribune: The Constitution wants Atlanta to let out her suspenders. Well, if the tuitions are sewed on tight, as the expansion go on.

THE PRESENTATION OF POCAHONTAS'S PORTRAIT.

By Jos: Ohl.

Washington, March 13.—(Special Correspondence.)—There has been meager mention of the presentation to the government of the welcome picture of Pocahontas, the speech being made by the eloquent Senator Daniel ,of Virginia. It has been printed that Senator Daniel himself is a descendant of the Indian princess who figures so romantically in the history of the country, but the senator stated that this was not true. "No such honor is mine," he said, after telling of the princess and her life story.

The portrait, as he explained, is a copy of the famous painting which hangs at Bootin hall, the former seat of the Rolfe family. The original is from the brush of De Passe, an eminent artist of the sixteenth and early part of the seventeenth centuries. Upon the canvas of the original are painted these words:

"Matoaka Rebecka, filia potentis Princ: Powhatani Imp. Virginia."

On the space below:

"Motoake ,alias Rebecka, daughter of the mighty Prince Powhatani, Emperour of Attanough Komouck, of Virginia; a Christian converted and married to the worshypful Mr. Thomas Rolff. Aged 21, 1616."

There was a superstition amongst the Indians that concealed the true name, and Motoaka was the real Indian name of the princess ,though they called her Pocahontas.

These facts about the painting were stated by Senator Daniel in his speech, and then he went on to recall briefly the facts concerning the early establishment of the colony at Jamestown and to tell in his own words the romantic story of Captain John Smith and his Indian princess.

Old Yet Always New.

It is a familiar story, old and yet always young. The Virginia senator gave it new meaning and added, in the telling, some interesting facts concerning the princess herself.

"Many times during the struggle of this little colony did she again attest her generous and gracious character," said he. "Once, when they were starving, she had suddenly appeared, bearing corn to their relief; and again, when they were about to be assailed and massacred, she gave the timely and sufficient note of warning.

"A few years rolled by; the fortunes of war became changed. In 1612 Pocahontas was taken prisoner by that rover of land and sea, Captain Samuel Argall, who had three years before brought the message deposing Smith from command. She was brought a disconsolate and weeping captive to Jamestown. There she seemed lovely in the eyes of Master John Rolfe, sometimes called Thomas, one of the colonists, and his attachment was reciprocated. But Rolfe was sorely troubled in spirit. The scriptures forbade the marrying of strange wives, and their mutual love caused a "mighty warfare in his meditations." But, like most colonists, the duty of Christianizing the heathen would seem from his own account to have been the moving impulse to his soul, for he reflected upon the question whether it was not his solemn duty to marry and convert 'this heathen creature Pocahontas.' As the historian relates, 'What most touched and decided him was her desire to be taught and instructed in the knowledge of God, her capabilities of understanding, her aptness and willingness to receive any good impression, and also the "spiritual beside her own incitements stirring me up thereto;"' and so, according to the true poetic justice of romance, at the age of eighteen the lovely Indian maiden was married to John Rolfe in the old church at Jamestown and she was given the Christian name of Rebecca.

Pocahontas in London.

"Three years later Rolfe carried his bride to London, where she was treated as the daughter of a king and where her arrival created a great sensation. In her native forests she was dressed in doeskin lined with down from the wool pigeon's breast; anklets and bracelets of coral were her adornments, with a white plume, the badge of royalty, floating over her hair. Now she shone in all the splendors of court apparel.

"She was the first lady of the new world to appear in the home country. She was presented at court by Lady Delaware and most 'graciously used' by the king and queen. The bishop of London, delighted at her conversion to Christianity, gave a great entertainment in her honor; and for a time Pocahontas was all the fashion in the brilliant revels of the great metropolis.

"She died suddenly at Gravesend in March, 1617, at the age of twenty-two, when about to return to Virginia, making, as we are told, 'a godly end,' and being buried in the parish church, where her name was carelessly registered as Rebecca Wrothe. The church was afterwards burned, and in its ashes disappeared the earthly relics of Pocahontas.

The Rolfe's of Virginia.

"From her marriage with John Rolfe was born a son, Thomas Rolfe, who was brought up in London; but he came to Virginia and was known as Lieutenant Rolfe, commanding Fort James, on the Chickahominy. He married a young lady in England, whom he brought to the new world, and there he became a gentleman of note and fortune. The only daughter of Lieutenant Rolfe was married to Colonel Robert Bolling, of a family widely connected and much respected in Virginia. As Stith says in his history, 'This remnant of the imperial family of Virginia, which long ran in a single person, is now increased and branched out into a very numerous progeny.' Amongst the descendants of Pocahontas was that rare genius, John Randolph, of Roanoke, once a representative in congress, a senator in this body, and the minister of the United States at the court of Russia.

"The character and the worthy services of Pocahontas are fully attested and were appreciated and cherished by the colonists. Captain John Smith said of her 'as for features, countenance and expression, she much exceeded any of the rest,' and in his letter presenting and commending her to Queen Ann, he declared that:

"'During the time of two or three years she, next under God, was still the instrument to preserve this colony from death, famine and utter confusion, which if in those days had once been dissolved, Virginia might have been as it was at our first arrival to this day.'

The Charm of Romance.

"The charm of romance will ever hang over the story of Pocahontas; and that flower of the wilderness will ever shed its brightness and its fragrance over the rude, somber and cruel scenes of our people's earliest struggles to get a foothold in the land whose inhabitants are now as the stars of heaven, the leaves of the trees and the sands of the sea. But far beyond this, it should not be forgotten that she was indeed the guardian spirit of the great frontier captain, John Smith, and his feeble company; and who knows but for her what had been the new world's destiny?

"It is meet that her portrait should hang here in remembrance of her lovely character and her pious deeds; and the myriads that gaze upon it wondering whence came the gentle spirit that dwelt in the savage breast will be minded also that all men are brethren ,and that even in dark shadows of the forest primeval there may shine a light from heaven, and be found, or find at least:

"'A spark of that immortal fire
By angels shared, by Allah given,
To lift from earth our low desire.'"

The donor, Mr. Wellcome, is an American chemist and druggist residing in London. He is a man of ample future who has ever taken the greatest interest in the Indians and their history.

HANGING OF LEWIS IN THE TOWER; CHARLES HAYNES'S MURDERER DEAD

With a Cry of "Time," "Water" and "Wife" Upon His Lips, He Fell Through the Death Trap.

ANGUISH OF THE MAN'S WIFE

The Condemned Man Hoped to the Last, and Feared the Gallows.

SCENES AT TOWER DURING EXECUTION

Body Will Be Buried at Westview This Morning—The Execution Was Witnessed by Only Eight People—The Story of the Crime.

With a cry for a few more moments of life, for a drink of cold water and for his wife to come to him with her prayers, Robert Lewis fell through the death-trap in the Tower yesterday morning at seventeen minutes past 11 o'clock, and in eighteen minutes afterwards his body was cut down and turned over to the undertaker.

The murderer of Charles Haynes had hoped against hope until the end, and, after a restless night, he saw the last day of his earthly existence dawn through clouds and rain, a sombre light entering his cell as gloomy as his own dark soul. To his lawyers he had exclaimed:

"No hope?"

To the executioners he had said as he stared about him:

"Have I no friend? Are you going to kill me?"

Upon the floor of his cell he had writhed, while incoherent words fell from his blanched lips.

Then the officers entered his cell and to him was read the death warrant. The condemned man acted as one in a trance. It had been predicted that his great fear of death would cause him to grow so weak and faint as to make it necessary for the officers to carry him bodily upon the scaffold; but he walked steadily and stepped upon the scaffold without an apparent termor. Yet, it is said by the few who witnessed the execution that the fear of death showed itself by the strange glitter in his eyes.

While the gallows was doing its awful and solemn duty to avenge the murder of Charles Haynes, by taking a life for a life in the top floor of the Tower, a little woman rocked herself to and fro and screamed with hysteria as a kindly lady tried to comfort her in a room on the first floor of the prison. Mrs. Lewis had insisted upon being as near her husband as possible when he was hanged. She had spent the night at the Tower, and she was with him in his cell early yesterday morning. Only a few moments before the execution, and when all was in readiness to remove Lewis from his cell into the execution room, Mrs. Lewis sprang from her chair and exclaimed:

"I must see him alive one more time. Oh, tell them to let me see him just once more."

Her request was quickly delivered to Deputy Sheriff Shropshire, who was superintending the hanging, and the deputy said: "Tell her to come quickly and see her husband a few moments."

Outside a dozen policemen on horseback and on foot were waiting in the cold drizzling rain, but there was no need of their services, for not more than twenty negro men and boys and half as many white men stood on the sidewalk gazing at the Tower with morbid curiosity.

Scenes Within the Tower.

Within the Tower everything was conducted quietly and with order, and as much kindness as possible shown the prisoner. In the Tower office the arrangements were made with the undertaker. It was understood that the Masons, out of sympathy to the wife, would see that the man was not turned over to a medical college, and that he was decently buried.

In the midst of the work of preparation for the execution Dr. Stephenson, the Tower chaplain, hastily left the building. He looked pale, and as he drew his overcoat around him he said:

"I will not witness the execution. I am sick. Dr. Vaughan will be with Lewis at the last moment."

It had been reported by jail officials that Lewis had declined to have Dr. Stephenson with him, as the doctor had been very candid with him about his approaching death. The minister said, however, that Lewis wanted him, and that he only retired on account of his illness.

Miss Sue Hollaway, the ex-police matron, who is now stationed at the Tower, talked and prayed with Mrs. Lewis during the morning.

A few persons were allowed to see Lewis before the execution, and every one who went into Murderer's Row exclaimed as he left the place:

"I wish I hadn't seen that poor fellow."

There was something pitiful in Lewis's abject fear. He had reached a state of mental imbecility that had been superinduced by fright; but this was what served to nerve him some at the last trying moment. It was mental numbness born of despair.

Hanging Was Very Private.

The hanging of Lewis was carried out with the utmost privacy, and almost secrecy, as the officers said they had strict orders from Judge Candler, which had to be carried out.

Night before last Lewis had a hope that yesterday would not be his day of death. The board of pardons had met and reopened his case, and at a late hour had adjourned with the intention of reaching a decision the next morning. Lewis's attorneys, Arminius Wright and L. C. Hopkins, were before the board for the last time yesterday, and they made the final effort of a long and faithful fight to save their client's life. The decision was that there would be no interference. From the capital to the Tower the two attorneys went, and they were admitted to Lewis's cell.

"Can you give me any hope?" Lewis asked as he clutched convulsively at a blanket.

"Not much," was the reply.

Lewis sank upon the floor and crawled about like a wild animal on his hands and knees. He appeared to be nothing more than a babbling idiot. His attorneys tried in vain to get him to talk, but they could obtain no intelligible replies to their questions. At 10 o'clock they withdrew.

Reporting on Lewis's condition, the death-watch who was last with Lewis said the prisoner had slept some during the early morning hours. A good breakfast was sent to him. He only drank a cup of coffee, which nauseated him.

The Death Warrant Read.

At half-past 10 o'clock Deputy Sheriff Shropshire, Deputy Sheriff Tye, with Deputies Chastain, Fain and Gilleland, walked into Lewis's cell, and the death warrant was read.

Lewis stared at the officers and asked:

"Are you going to kill me?"

"We will have to execute the judgment of the law," he was told.

"Haven't I got a friend, just one friend to help me?" exclaimed Lewis, with trembling lips.

"We are all your friends, Lewis," replied Deputy Shropshire. "We would not hurt you if we could help it, but we are only here as officers of the law."

The man's hands were pinioned, and he said:

"Let me beg you not to tie my legs. I will promise not to kick nor try to get loose. Don't tie my legs, please."

From the cell in Murderer's Row the condemned man was taken. He walked through the door with a steady step, and went up the stairway leading to the scaffold without assistance.

In the execution room were the five deputies and Drs. Charles J. Vaughn and L. J. Blanton, and Rev. E. L. Vaughan. Only these eight persons witnessed the hanging.

How Lewis Acted on the Gallows.

Just as he reached the gallows, Lewis turned to one of the physicians and asked:

"Doctor, can't you gove me something to help me?"

As nothing of the kind could be done no reply was made.

The minister offered prayer and read portions of the Bible. He then turned, and facing Lewis, asked:

"Do you trust in the blood of Jesus Christ?"

"Yes, I look to Him for forgiveness and salvation," was the reply.

The noose was adjusted and Lewis looked about him wildly and said:

"Don't be in a hurry. Give me a few more minutes to live."

"We don't wish to act with any more haste than is right and necessary," came from one of the officers. "You can make any statement you may wish."

The doomed man, standing with his feet upon the treacherous trap, ready at the touch of a finger to launch him into eternity, was silent for a few seconds. He shook his head slightly and the rope swayed about him. He opened his lips as if about to speak. No sound came from him. He made another effort to say a word.

The deputy stepped forward to adjust the black cap and Lewis shook, as he called out:

"Give me some water."

There was no water near by and the request had to be refused.

The cap was tied over his face and he made a motion as if he wished to say something and the cap was held aside. Again his voice seemed to fail and the cap was fastened on.

"Bring my wife, Mary, to me," came from under the cap, "let her come to me and pray with me."

An officer touched the steel trigger. The trap doors fell down and Lewis's body was swaying at the end of the rope.

There were only a few struggles. In eighteen minutes the physicians pronounced Lewis dead, and the body was cut down. It was stated that the neck had been broken.

The undertaker, Mr. H. M. Patterson, who was waiting in the arcade of the prison, was notified and he took charge of the body.

The Wife in Deep Distress.

Mrs. Lewis was in a room on the first floor of the prison when the execution took place. Miss Sue Hollaway was with her and doing what was possible to comfort her. Three weeks ago Mrs. Lewis had walked eighteen miles through mud and rain to come to Atlanta to be with her husband in his last days of life. She saw him every day until yesterday. When the body of Lewis was cut down it was laid upon a stretcher and borne down the many flights of stairway from the fifth to the first floor of the Tower. The elevator was not running, having been out of order ever since the first day the Tower was occupied. It was with the greatest difficulty that the four men bore the stretcher down the long stairway. It is very narrow and at some places the body had to be turned over to other men to allow it to pass.

As the body passed through the outer door of the prison to the street, Mrs. Lewis, hearing the opening and the closing of the door, ran out of Miss Hollaway's room into the front office. Here she saw the body through a window as it was being placed in the hearse. Her grief became frantic and uncontrollable. As soon as possible she was taken away from the window.

The body of Lewis remained at Undertaker Patterson's last night. This morning it will be taken from there to Westview, where it will be interred in a lot bought especially for the occasion.

Mrs. Lewis had taken up the idea that her husband's body would be turned over to a medical college, and it was an act of kind people that provided a lot in Westview, as much for her sake as any other.

The Story of the Crime.

On the 29th of July, 1898, Robert Lewis stood at 6 o'clock in the afternoon near the corner of North Forsyth and Walton streets. He was but a few feet away from a gateway leading into a yard around the Prudential building, which was then being erected. He was there about half an hour waiting for the men within the inclosure to quit work.

Charles B. Haynes, one of the foremen on the building, came out of the gateway. He had a wife and two little children waiting for him at his home, corner of Hampton and Emmett streets. He had worked hard all day and he was hastening homeward for rest and happiness in his little family circle.

Without a word of warning Lewis stepped in front of Haynes and fired a pistol bullet into his heart.

The assassination had been committed because Haynes had discharged Lewis, as the latter was not thought to be a competent workman.

Lewis was arrested by two policemen and locked up at the police barracks. He made no effort to escape and acted as if he had been drinking, soon after his arrest. He was transefrred to the Tower, where he remained until he was taken to the courthouse for trial. The only plea made in his defense was a story about Haynes having insulted his wife and made insulting remarks about her. The jury brought in a verdict of murder and he was sentenced to be hanged. An appeal was taken when a motion for a new trial was refused and the verdict of the lower court was sustained.

Lewis's sanity was questioned and an effort was made to save his life by an appeal to the board of pardons. This failed. Three times was his day of execution named, there being one postponement on account of the appeal to the supreme court, and another when a reprieve was granted to give an opportunity for the board of pardons to act on the case.

There was possibly never a man condemned to death more filled with fear of the gallows than Lewis. His fright at times was terrible to behold, and the noises made when the gallows was being built for his execution made him appear as a man with the delirium tremens.

All Dark in Murderer's Row.

Last night there were no lights in Murderers' row, that section of the Tower upon the fifth floor which has been set apart for the work of avenging the spilling of human blood. The row was in utter darkness, and from the street below the very shadows of the gloomy pall seemed hovering over the place.

Flanagan, who spent some time in the row, is cowering in a cell in the Decatur jail; Bankston, charged with the murder of Policeman Ponder, was removed from the row a few days before the hanging of Lewis, as an act of humanity, as he fretted under his confinement in one of the murderers' cells.

So the east wing of the fifth floor of the Tower was empty last night and no light was kept burning.

The life that was made to atone for a life, the anguished soul that feared to face the grim gallows, the haggard face, paled with fright, the despair, the horror, the utter woe which were crowded into one tortured brain, all went out with the click of the death trigger, and left Murderers' row to its terrible memories and its gloomy shadows.

Business prosperity is here to stay. Champagne drinkers who abandoned high-priced French wines for pure American products still cling by choice to the Urbana Wine Co.'s Gold Seal, as is shown by the constantly increased sales of these wines.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.

Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

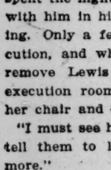
All Is Not Lost.

From The Swainsboro, Ga., Pine Forest.

With the peach crop gone, and the blackberry crop short, the Georgia editor will have a hard time of it this fall. But, thank the Lord, the persimmons are not frozen and the rabbits are as plentiful as ever.

Raleigh, N. C., Times-Visitor: Atlanta is now crying loudly for a canal. If she gets this she will have a hankering for the removal of the United States navy department to Atlanta.

THE IDEAL STEAM COOKER



Cooks a Whole Meal Over One Burner,

on gasoline, oil, gas or common cook stove. Will reduce fuel bills 50 per cent. The steam whistle blows when Cooker needs more water. No steam in the house! No offensive odors! Burning, scorching or overcooking impossible. Vegetables that always lose much of their flavor and become watery, soggy and indigestible by boiling, are made dry, light and healthful. Meats and poultry, no matter how tough, are made tender and palatable. Will hold 12 one quart glass jars in canning fruit. The Housekeeper's Friend. Big Agent's Bonanza. AGENTS WANTED.

SANITARY STILL CO., 70 S. Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

ROBERT LEWIS.

He Was Hanged in the Tower Yesterday for the Murder of Charles Haynes.

THE PASSING THRONG.

"Obscurity has its compensations, and I sometimes think that it's much more satisfactory for a man to jog along in this world, quietly attending to his own personal affairs, and never accomplishing anything really great or noteworthy."

The remark was made by a prominent Atlanta lawyer and was apropos of an advertising poster depicting Admirals Dewey and Sampson and Generals Miles, Shafter, Wheeler, Wood and President McKinley in the act of tossing off huge glasses of beer.

"Now take that as an illustration of my remark. The chances are nine in ten that some member of that party of notables is a total abstainer. If not, it is pretty safe to say that none of them make a practice of sitting in public places and drinking beer, as that picture would have the public believe. Imagine, for instance, the feelings of the hero of Manila, who, for the sake of the illustration, we will say is a teetotaler, brought suddenly face to face with that picture! I'll venture to say that he'd wish that he'd never fought that memorable battle at Cavite and thereby jumped into international fame. But what can he do? Nothing but grin and make the most of a situation that he can't help. I think there ought to be some law prohibiting the use of a man's likeness for any such purpose without his consent."

Mr. Wilbur Kane, of Chattanooga, passed through the city yesterday en route home. Mr. Kane was in Havana some days ago and witnessed the spectacular entry of Gomez into that city.

"If the army Gomez had at his back really saw service during the war, then all I've got to say is that the island of Cuba is sadly in need of law prohibiting cruelty to children. A large proportion of the soldiers he had with him were mere boys whose ages ranged from thirteen to fifteen years and who had not yet attained their full growth. I'll venture to say that if that aggregation was a bona fide army, it was the youngest that has ever fought in the history of modern warfare. Why, some of those little brown-skinned youngsters were not as big as a minute, and it seemed an actual cruelty to make them carry the weight of a rifle."

"The coming state fair is going to be a great disseminator of useful information," said Will Kiser yesterday. "Take my case, for instance. Y' know I'm the chairman of the committee on poultry and pet stock. Well, when I took charge of this department I didn't know the difference between a stool pigeon and a blue rock. But now—well, I've read three volumes on the subject of poultry and patent incubators, and I've got information to burn!"

"The American people don't know how to cheer," remarked a gentleman who makes a point of observing things pretty closely. "I've had this fact called to my attention on many occasions, notably on Sunday. It is'nt because we lack sufficient enthusiasm or lung power—quite to the contrary. The rebel yell has become famous the world over, but there's a deal of difference between an ear-splitting, blood-curdling yell and a round, ringing, resonant cheer.

"Sunday, when Godfrey's band arrived in the city, the Britishers were given a rousing reception. When they reached the Marion hotel the members of the band waited on the porch long enough to give three cheers for the Fifth Infantry band, which had escorted them to the strains of inspiring music from the depot to the hotel. The members of the local organization returned the compliment. But what a difference. The Englishmen's voices were as one—deep, well modulated and inspiring. While with the Atlantians it was a go-as-you-please affair, every man cheering for himself and each in a different key, with here the guttural notes of the basso profundo and there the high pitched yell of the fox hunter. The crowd was quick to notice the difference and commented upon it.

"The reason for this, I think, is the fact that the English pay much more attention to such matters than we Americans do."

Speaking of Godfrey's band, an incident occurred during the concert Monday afternoon that is worthy of passing mention. Early in the performance the "Star Spangled Banner" was played. The handful of military officers in the audience and a half-dozen or so civilians arose and remained standing until the close of the inspiring national battle song. The audience as a body seemed utterly at loss to know the meaning of this procedure, and the whispered comments would have been amusing but for the fact that they displayed ignorance of a custom that has become well nigh universal in this country since the war with Spain.

At the close of the concert the "Star Spangled Banner" was again played, and this time the audience arose en masse just as if it had always observed the custom.

In the smaller cities throughout the south where volunteer troops have been encamped the custom of paying tribute to the national anthem has become general. The custom is a pretty one.

T. C. Jeter, of Macon, a well known official of the Southern railway, is at the Kimball.

J. Lindsey Johnson, of Rome, is at the Kimball.

Edward Capelona, a prominent banker of Greensboro, is at the Aragon for a few days. He says that Greensboro has recently had electric lights put in, and that a large cotton factory will soon be built.

Hon. W. T. Doy, of Pickens, is in the city in attendance on the United States court.

Dr. Charles Hicks, of Dublin, is in Atlanta for a few days.

Hon. Fleming duBignon is at the Aragon.

D. W. Meadow, of Danielsville, is in the city.

CITY MAY GET LIGHTS AT CHEAPER RATE THAN IS NOW BEING PAID

Board of Arbitration Will Soon Be Appointed To Confer with Georgia Electric Light Company.

PROVIDED FOR IN CONTRACT

E. W. Dutton Is Named To Represent City In the Matter.

ONE YEAR MORE OF PRESENT CONTRACT

Arbiters Have a Right To Reduce the Present Contract Price, but Cannot Increase It—City Has All To Gain and Nothing To Lose.

It is possible that the city will get her street lighting from April 15, 1899, to April 15, 1900, at a smaller figure than is now being paid the Georgia Electric Light Company.

The electric light committee of the city council held an important meeting at the city hall at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the question of the price of street lights for the ensuing year was the main topic of consideration. Steps were taken which may materially reduce this portion of the expense of the municipal government.

The present five-year contract between the city and the Georgia Electric Light Company states that a board of arbiters shall be appointed in 1897 and also in 1899 for the purpose of agreeing on the contract price to be paid for the street lights from these dates until the expiration of the contract in 1900. Owing to the agitation over proposed municipal ownership, the arbitration provided for two years ago was never held, and the original contract price was continued.

The city authorities have determined to take advantage of this last opportunity, however, and will endeavor to have the contract price reduced. A resolution was introduced in council several weeks ago calling for this arbitration, and the contract requires that it be held April 1st.

One arbiter is to be appointed by the city, another by the Georgia Electric Light Company. If these gentlemen fail to agree within five days after their appointment, a third, to be known as umpire, shall be selected. If the arbiters cannot agree, then a second set of arbiters shall be named, and so on until five boards have been named. If the fifth fails to agree, then the judge of the United States court of this district shall appoint an umpire to act with the fifth set of arbiters. One provision of the contract is that the board shall in no sense agree to make the city pay more than the present contract price—$85 per annum for arc lights and $35 for series.

City Has Nothing To Lose.

It will be seen, therefore, that the city has all to gain and nothing to lose. The electric light company cannot get any more out of the municipality than it is now paying, and the only question at issue is whether the price shall be reduced. The arbiters have right of access to the Georgia company's books, and will secure necessary information concerning the cost of operation, etc., of the electric company with a view to determining whether the lights could be furnished any cheaper.

Those of the committee present yesterday afternoon were Chairman Thomson, Councilmen LaHatte and Holland and City Electrician Harper. The Georgia Electric Light Company was represented by its attorney, Morris Brandon. Mr. Brandon stated that Mr. Atkinson, president of the company, had been called suddenly out of the city, but that he was willing to appoint an arbiter for his company and to proceed according to the specifications of the contract.

In discussing a suitable man for a representative of the city in the matter, Chairman Thomson suggested the name of E. W. Dutton, the well-known machinery dealer. Mr. Thomson stated that Mr. Dutton was familiar with electrical affairs, and that he would make a fair and capable arbiter for the city. The other committeemen agreed to this selection, and the name of Mr. Dutton will be presented to the mayor, who, the contract says, shall make the appointment. Mayor Woodward will doubtless follow the suggestion of the electric light committee.

The representative of the Georgia Electric Light Company will probably not be appointed until Mr. Atkinson returns in about a week. The two gentlemen will then get together, and if they fail to agree after thoroughly looking into the situation, an umpire will be agreed on as set forth above. Each party to the contract is to bear the expense of its arbiter, both bearing equally the expense of an umpire in case one should be appointed.

Chairman Thompson Talks.

When asked for his opinion concerning the proposed reduction of the light bill, Chairman Thomson said after the meeting yesterday:

"I have been studying the question of street lighting, but have not been able to decide whether the present price is too high or not. I am unfamiliar with the cost of production, and have no idea as to the profits, if any, accruing to the Georgia company. Of course, if the city can get her lights cheaper on a fair basis, all right, but there are several questions to be taken into consideration on the subject, and it is impossible to tell just what the result will be. What we want is fair arbiters to give the city and the company what is due both."

Just Received

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SPRING STYLES.

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Extra fancy SMOKED SALMON.
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Extra fancy SMOKED BLOATER HERRING.
Extra fancy PICKLED SALMON.
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POTOMAC ROE HERRING, 25c doz.
DELICATESSE BONELESS HERRING, ready for immediate use.
Extra white and thick CODFISH.
Crosse & Blackwell's KIPPERED HERRING.
GOLDEN FINNAN HADDIES; DIGBY CHICKS;
IMPORTED SARDINES, 8c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c.
IMPORTED BONELESS SARDINES, 25c, 35c, 50c.
Special wholesale prices in quantity.

THE BEST TEA AND COFFEE STORE, 79 and 81 Peachtree St.
Try our Home-made Cake Department.

REAL ESTATE ..LOANS..

5% Loans on Business Property
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PHONE 1207

Spring Hats Are In.

When we announce that our new hats are in, it means something. It means that the most style and the most quality that is possible to put into a hat for the price asked is surely here. Take our $3 stiff hat. Our name in every one for a guarantee. You can't get better stiff hats than these. You may pay more for them, but the chances are you are paying for that "exclusive" name in the top that hatters like to talk about more than you are for better quality, and as to the shape—we give you any standard block in our $3 hat and in any new color, as well as black, at that.

Spring Tailoring.

Our spring importations of Woolens are in. Already we have cut quite a number of choice patterns—more than we had last spring when the season was much farther advanced. As we have often said in our announcements, that this department was put in to please our most fastidious and most particular trade, therefore nothing but the very highest class of work is tolerated here. Let us show you our new Woolens as well as the class of work we turn out—in other words, what we are doing for others. You may like our selection of patterns or the hang our cutter gives a coat a bit better than some you have seen.

Light Weight Woolen Underwear.

No need commenting upon the merits of light weight Woolen underwear for spring and summer wear. That's too generally understood now. Enough to say that our immense lines are now ready. Included is the "Stuttgarter Normal Sanitary Underwear"—the best we know of. If we could get better we would.

Take Elevator for Boys' Clothing and Merchant Tailoring Departments.

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celebrated export beer

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INSURANCE COMPANY OF AMERICA.

HOME OFFICE, Newark, N. J. JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Assets January 1st, 1899, = = $28,887,196.42

Surplus January 1st, 1899, = = $ 5,888,894.76

INCOME FOR 1898, - - - - $ 17,481,875.00

NEW BUSINESS ISSUED IN 1898, - - $164,694,784.00

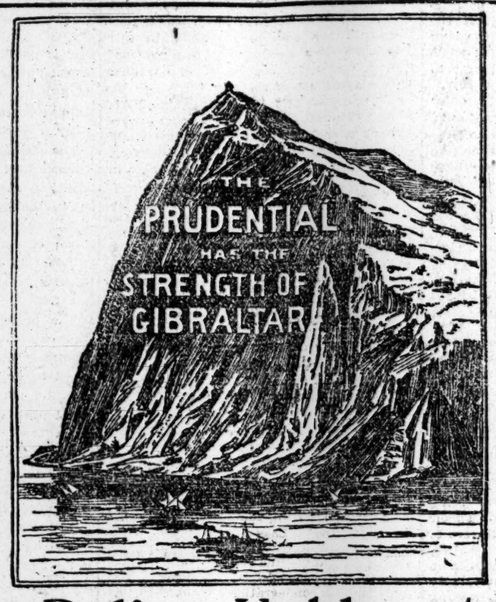
FIVE-YEAR STRIDES IN A CONTINUOUS FORWARD MOVEMENT.

ASSETS.

1888.....$ 2,874,162.56
1893.....$11,021,444.93
1898.....$28,887,196.42

SURPLUS.

1888.....$ 776,218.56
1893.....$ 2,735,560.67
1898.....$ 5,888,894.76



INCOME.

1888.....$ 3,757,084.15
1893.....$ 9,521,912.19
1898.....$17,481,875.74

RECORD OF 1898.

Increase in Assets $4,902,626.70
Increase in Surplus.....$ 648,776.40
Increase in Income $1,895,440.33

Total Payments to Policy-Holders to Date, $36,450,000.

THE PRUDENTIAL offers all that is good in Life Insurance, and under the best conditions. For particulars as to general agency contracts, apply to

JAMES O. WYNN, Manager Southern Department,
PRUDENTIAL BUILDING, ATLANTA, GA.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Interesting Decisions Handed Down in the High Court Yesterday.

HEAD NOTES GIVEN IN FULL

Reported by Stevens & Graham, Reporters of Supreme Court of the State of Georgia.

Decisions rendered Tuesday, March 14, 1899.

268. Smith v. The State. Before Judge Hutchins. Gwinnett superior court.

Little, J.—1. The evidence did not warrant a charge of voluntary manslaughter.

2. The fact that one who has done an act which may amount to a crime immediately flees may always be given in evidence as tending to show guilt, but should always be considered by the jury in connection with the motive that prompted it, and at most, is only one of a series of circumstances from which guilt may be inferred.

3. The provisions of law relating to justifiable homicide, where the parties had been engaged in mutual combat, contained in section 73 of the criminal code, were not applicable to the facts of this case.

4. When two or more persons manifestly intend and endeavor in a riotous and tumultuous manner to enter the habitation of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any one being therein, and one of them, to prevent such injury, is killed by the occupant of the house, if the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable man that such entry was intended, and the killing was done under the influence of such fears, such a homicide is justifiable, even though the assault or personal violence intended be less than a felony, and a charge that the assault intended must amount to a felony was error.

Judgment reversed. All the justices concurring.

John R. Cooper, Oscar Brown and J. A. Perry, for plaintiff in error.

C. H. Brand, solicitor general, contra.

269. Compton v. The State. Before Judge James Douglas superior court.

Simmons, C. J.—It was error to deny a motion to continue a criminal case, the ground of the motion being the absence of a witness, when it appeared that the showing was in all respects complete, that the facts expected to be proved by this witness bore directly upon the controlling issue in the case and tended strongly to disprove the charge against the accused, and also there was no disinterested witness other than the one absent by whom the same facts could have been established.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

John V. Edge and A. L. Bartlett, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Roberts, solicitor general, contra.

270. Skinner v. The State. Before Judge Janes. Douglas superior court.

Lumpkin, P. J.—1. The rule relating to the distinction between positive and negative evidence does not apply, and should not be given in charge to a jury, when there are two witnesses having equal facilities for seeing or hearing the thing about which they testify, and, directly contradicting each other, one of them testifies that it occurred and the other that it did not. Civil code, section 5165, and cases there cited. See also, Killian v. Georgia Railroad Company, 97 Ga., 728; Humphries v. State, 100 Ga., 260.

2. The charge upon this rule, to which exception is taken in the present case, was unwarranted.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

John V. Edge, J. S. James and W. A. James, for plaintiff in error.

W. T. Roberts, solicitor general, contra.

271. Dill v. the state. Before Judge Kimsey. Habersham superior court.

Little, J.—1. A new trial will not be granted because the judge, on objection made by defendant's counsel, did not stop the solicitorship general in his concluding argument to the jury, when that officer had read to, and commented on, before the jury, a section of the criminal code, the provisions of which had no direct bearing on the case, when, on the interposition of the objection, the court considered the same and ruled, in the hearing of the jury, that the law insisted on did not apply in the case.

2. If there was any error in the admission of the statement of the deceased immediately subsequent to the difficulty, that the accused hit him with a rock, as not being properly a part of the res gestae, such error was rendered harmless by the statement made to the jury by the accused, that he did strike the deceased with a rock.

3. There was no error in allowing the state to put in evidence a certain rock which was claimed to be the one that the defendant used in striking the deceased. While the evidence identifying this instrument as the one used was not conclusive, it was entirely legal, after preliminary evidence showing that the deceased was stricken with a rock that the one offered was found at the place where the altercation occurred, that it had on it hair, presumptively attached by contact with the head of the deceased, to permit the same to go to the jury with such evidence, in order that the jury might determine whether it was in fact the rock with which to wound was inflicted.

4. Where, on a trial for murder, the jury is instructed in relation to the law of justifiable homicide more favorably to the accused than is warranted by law, such charge, though error, is not one of which the accused can justly complain; and for the commission of such an error a new trial will not be awarded.

5. Where a new trial is sought on the ground of newly discovered evidence, and it is apparent from the testimony adduced on the trial, as well as from that offered in support of the motion, that the witnesses who are relied on to furnish the new evidence were, within the knowledge of the accused, at the scene of the difficulty immediately prior to the altercation which resulted in the homicide, and some of them during and subsequent to the altercation, there was no error in overruling the motion. Especially is this true where a considerable portion of such newly discovered evidence is merely cumulative, some of it tending to impeach a witness sworn at the trial, and other parts immaterial, and when it further appears that all the witnesses relied on to furnish such evidence were subpoenaed by the state, present at the trial, and some of them actually sworn as witnesses but not called to testify.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

J. J. Bowden and J. B. Jones, for plaintiff in error.

W. A. Charters, solicitor general, and W. F. Lindley, contra.

272. Spencer, alias Brown, v. the state. Before Judge Sweat. Glynn superior court.

Fish, J.—Suddenly snatching a purse, with intent to steal the same, from the hand of another without using intimidation and where there is no resistance by the owner or injury to his person, does not constitute robbery.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

Owens Johnson and A. D. Gale, for plaintiff in error.

John W. Bennett, solicitor general, contra.

273. Williams v. the state. Before Judge Gamble. Jefferson superior court.

Lewis, J.—1. Where a defendant has been found guilty of stabbing, on an indictment charging him with the offense of assault with intent to murder, an omission of the judge to give in charge to the jury the law of voluntary manslaughter, even if applicable to the case, is not sufficient ground for a new trial.

2. Sayings of the defendant, after the commission of the alleged crime, and constituting no part of the res gestae, are not admissible in evidence in his behalf.

3. The charge of the court fairly and fully covered the issues involved, and the verdict is amply supported by the testimony.

Judgment affirmed. All concurring.

Hudson & Wright, for plaintiff in error.

B. T. Rawlings, solicitor general, contra.

274. Morgan v. the state. Before Judge Sweat. Wayne superior court.

Cobb, J.—Under the evidence for the state, the jury would have been authorized to find the accused guilty of murder. The evidence for the accused would have authorized his acquittal. Under no view of the case would a conviction for voluntary manslaughter be justified. It was therefore error to charge the jury the law of voluntary manslaughter, and a verdict finding the accused guilty of that offense should have been set aside. The case should be tried again, and if the evidence is substantially the same as at the previous trial, the accused should either be convicted of murder or acquitted. Dyal v. state, 97 Ga. 428; Smith v. state, this day decided.

Judgment reversed. All concurring.

J. W. Poppell, W. G. Brantley, A. D. Gale and Owens Johnson, for plaintiff in error.

John W. Bennett, solicitor general, contra.

LIKE THOMAS EDISON, SR.

Young Tom Edison Is Always Talking of Imaginary Inventions.

From The New Orleans Times-Democrat.

"I have been watching the career of young Tom Edison with a good deal of amusement," remarked an electrician of this city who was formerly on the staff of the elder wizard of Menlo park. "I know the boy well. He is a bright young chap and has picked up a number of the old man's ways, among others a fondness for gassing with reporters. Some time ago he got tired of home life and struck out for himself in New York, and the first thing he did was to spring a story on the papers about mental photography. I got an interesting account of the affair from a friend who was in New York at the time. The reporters scented the fishy character of the yarn, but it was given space on account of the name of Edison and for the same reason created quite a sensation. When Edison, Sr., saw the article he raved and sent a friend to tell the boy to quit making a fool of himself. Tom merely grinned and reminded the visitor of his father's flamboyant descriptions of prospective flying machines and submarine destroyers, given to the journals before the war. After that they let him alone. He was next heard from as the inventor of a marvelous torpedo boat, operated from the shore, several miles off, and a litter later the papers printed an account of a gigantic engine which he was about to build and which would run forever by the impact of the waves storing up its power in batteries and distributing it as wanted. Now I see that he has discovered a method of rendering thin armor plate so hard that the neawest shell would fail to do more than dent its surface. Meanwhile, I understand that Edison, Sr., has recovered his equanimity, laughs at each fresh story and wonders what his son will do next. And it's a great mistake, by the way, to suppose from these extravagant newspaper articles that young Tom is a mere talker. On the contrary, he's a particularly able fellow, an accomplished engineer and the possessor of a large share of his father's inventive genius. What he is really working at is a Compressed air motor, and it wouldn't surprise me any day to hear that he'd made the biggest kind of a success out of it. He is only twenty-one years old, and has lots of time ahead of him."

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You know our standing and reputation, therefore our guarantee is good. Call or write

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Atlanta, Ga.

NEWS AND GOSSIP IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF

Orders have been received for the abandoning of the hospital train, which has been standing idle in the yards of the Southern railway for several weeks, and the work of turning over the government property on the train to the medical supply depot on Wall street has already commenced. The privates aboard the train are to be transferred to the hospital corps at Fort McPherson.

The hospital train has been idle, except for the bringing of three patients from Chickamauga to Fort McPherson, for eight weeks. A number of the hospital corps men of the train have been transferred and others have secured their discharge, until but thirteen now remain. These will be transferred to Fort McPherson within a short time.

A general courtmartial is appointed to meet at Camp Onward, Savannah, on March 15th, at 10 o'clock in the morning, for the trial of such prisoners as may be brought before it. The detail for the court is as follows:

Lieutenant Colonel Andrew S. Rowan, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Major Paul E. Divine, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain Frank Maloney, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain B. W. Hooper, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain William D. Henderson, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain Cary F. Spence, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain Winston Baird, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain James J. Powers, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Captain Thomas A. Davis, Sixth United States volunteer infantry; Major Charles R. Evans, Sixth United States volunteer infantry, judge advocate.

Private Barney Flensbury, company C, Sixth infantry, having been tried by a general courtmartial at Fort Sam Houston, and found guilty of fraudulent enlistment, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as the reviewing authority may direct for a period of three months.

General Pennington, reviewing authority, added:

"In the foregoing case it is observed that the findings and sentence are typewritten. In order to avoid any uncertainty as to whether or not there was any improper disclosure, these should be in the handwriting of the judge advocate. The sentence is approved, and will be executed at Fort Sam Houston, Texas."

Private Louis Anderson, troop K, Tenth cavalry, having been tried by a general courtmartial at Camp Albert G. Forse, Huntsville, and found guilty of absence without leave, was sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, forfeiting all pay and allowances due him, and to be confined at hard labor at such post as the reviewing authority may direct, for two years.

In this case General Pennington, reviewing authority, added:

"In the foregoing case the record of the original proceedings failed to show that the accused had an opportunity to plead to the additional charge. The record was thereupon returned to the court for correction and the court reconvened to supply the omission, but the record of the proceedings on revision is fatally defective in that a quorum is not shown to have been present. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Anderson will be returned to duty, and will be sent by the commanding officer at Fort McPherson, to the station of his troop, Fort Brown, Texas."

The extension of leave of absence granted February 13th to First Lieutenant Evan P. Howell, assistant surgeon, Fifth United States volunteer infantry, is further extended one month on account of sickness.

So much of paragraph 48, special orders 48, current series, A. G. O., as directs First Lieutenant Harry E. Wetherill, assistant surgeon, United States army, to proceed from Huntsville to Savannah for duty in the United States general hospital at that place, is revoked. Lieutenant Wetherill is relieved from further duty at Huntsville and will proceed at once to Plattsburg barracks, New York, where he will report to the commanding officer of the Twenty-first infantry for duty, to accompany that regiment to Manila.

Second Lieutenant George B. Pritchard, Jr., Ninth cavalry, is detailed on the general recruiting service and will establish a temporary recruiting station at Savannah. He will act as quartermaster while on recruiting service.

The leave of absence granted January 28th, from the department of the gulf, to Colonel George E. Glenn, assistant paymaster general, United States army, and chief paymaster of the department of the gulf, is extended two months.

Major William H. Miller, chief quartermaster, United States army, is relieved from further duty at Anniston, and will proceed to Havana, where he will report in person to the commanding general of the division of Cuba for assignment to duty as chief quartermaster of the department of Santa Clara. This will relieve Captain Smoke, assistant quartermaster, United States volunteers, who will report to the commanding general of the department of Santa Clara for duty under his direction.

First Lieutenant Alexander M. Davis, Fourth cavalry, has been directed to proceed to Augusta, where he will report to Major General Samuel B. M. Young, United States volunteers, chief mustering officer for Georgia, for duty as assistant mustering officer, acting assistant quartermaster, acting commissary of subsistence and acting ordnance officer.

The following honorable discharges have been ordered in the hospital corps: Acting Hospital Steward Lewis R. Brown, and Privates Robert R. Thompson, Harry M. Turner, Ernest E. Peoples, Henry J. Dierolf, Thomas T. Maguire, Harry A. Burrell, Washington H. Holmes, Stephano Scolari, Allen L. Pugh, Albert Martin, Benjamin F. Thorpe, George E. Herndon and Ellis E. McKinley, Albany; Privates Clay L. Ury, Corwin H. Post, Nicholas J. Remackel and Harry C. Long, Macon; Privates Hermann L. Luerssen, Clarence Z. Myers, Charles A. Batten, John H. Bull, William Holland, Robert Gordon, Herbert Lee Knelsley, Felton Noble, George F. Rinehart, Norman Sanner, Dennis B. Snyder, Harry P. Benton, John W. Dick, Matthew Jones, Reuben Jones, Arthur A. Keene, Jesse H. Miles, Charles B. Parks, Norman J. Vroman, William V. Morris, Alexander Parsons, Frank E. Morgan, Edward W. Straiemeyer, James S. Benton and Louis H. Randall, Augusta.

Private Frank Henn, hospital corps, Fort McPherson, has been ordered discharged without travel pay.

MRS. W. H. PATTERSON RESIGNS

Leaves Board of Visitors to the Public Schools.

MAYOR RECEIVES THE NOTICE

He Will Nominate a Successor at the Regular Meeting of Council Monday Afternoon.

Mayor Woodward received through the mail yesterday morning the resignation of Mrs. W. H. Patterson as a member of the board of lady visitors to the public schools.

Mrs. Patterson gives no other reason except that she finds it impracticable to serve. It was with sincere regret that the mayor received the resignation, he paying Mrs. Patterson a high compliment relative to her ability to serve the city in this capacity.

The letter of resignation is as follows:

Atlanta, Ga., March 12, 1899.—Mayor James G. Woodward, City: Finding it impracticable to perform the duties of a member of the visiting committee to our public schools, I hereby tender my resignation as such. With appreciation of the honor conferred upon me, I am, very respectfully,

"MRS. W. H. PATTERSON."

Mrs. Patterson was appointed by Mayor Collier last year, and it will be the duty of Mayor Woodward to appoint a successor. The chief executive will give the matter his immediate attention, and it is probable a nomination will be sent to the council at its regular meeting Monday afternoon.

There is no other remedy equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla for scrofula, rheumatism, catarrh or other diseases of the blood. Its matchless cures prove that it is the best medicine money can buy.

A Daylight Ride to Macon and Savannah

Is made comfortable by the excellent Parlor Car service of the Central of Georgia Railway Company, operated on trains 1 and 2 between Atlanta, Macon and Savannah. Leave Atlanta 7:50 a. m., arrive Macon 11:10 a. m., arrive Savannah 6 p. m. In addition to the parlor car service on day train, Palace Sleeping Cars are operated on night trains. Leave Atlanta 7:50 p. m., arrive Macon 11:10 p. m., arrive Savannah 6 a. m. Only line operating double daily through trains with Parlor and Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Savannah. For berth reservation, tickets, and full information, apply at ticket office, No. 16 Wall street, and union depot.

Removal.—Dr E. G. Thomas has removed his dental offices to rooms 609-610, sixth floor Prudential building. Telephones No. 563 office; 3211 residence. 2-3 7teod

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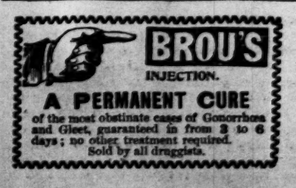

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This shows the new Spring style Derby Hat of the celebrated

KNOX HATS.

It has the same superb appearance for which this name has always been a guarantee. The Knox hat is the favorite of men who are discriminating in their attire. Unsurpassed for style and durability.

R. B. SWIFT & CO.,
Successors to Swift & Harris, Sole Agents,
7 Peachtree Street.

LUCY RILEY VS. WILLIAM RILEY. No. 7,025, Spring Term, 1899, Fulton Superior Court.—To William Riley, Greeting: By order of the court I hereby notify you that on the 14th day of February, 1899, Lucy Riley filed a suit against you for divorce, returnable to the spring term, 1899, of said court, under the foregoing caption. You are further notified to be present at said court, to be held on the first Monday in September, 1899, to answer plaintiff's complaint. In default thereof the court will proceed as to justice shall appertain.

Witness, the Honorable J. H. Lumpkin, Judge of said Court, this the 11th day of March, 1899.

G. H. TANNER, Clerk Superior Court of Fulton County, Ga.

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Subscribe for The Sunday Constitution. Delivered at your house for $2.00 per annum.

STATE OF GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—To the Superior Court of said County: The petition of W. H. McKenzie, Geo. M. McKenzie, C. B. McGaughey, Thos. M. Calaway, shows that petitioners desire, for themselves, their associates and successors, to be incorporated under the name and style of Union Fertilizer Company.

The object of said incorporation is to manufacture, buy, sell and do a general fertilizer business, and everything necessary thereto.

The capital of said company is ten thousand dollars, but petitioners ask the privilege of increasing the same to $25,000. Said stock is to be divided into shares of $100 each.

The principal place of said business will be in said county of Fulton, but petitioners ask the privilege to have offices at such other places as they may deem beneficial.

Petitioners desire the right of having a common seal, making by-laws, suing and being sued, and all the other rights, powers and privileges usually incident to corporations of this class in said state.

Wherefore, Petitioners pray to be incorporated under the name and style of the Union Fertilizer Company, for the purposes aforesaid, and for the full term of twenty years, with the right of renewal at the expiration thereof.

CLAY & BLAIR,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

Filed in office March 14, 1899.

G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—I, G. H. Tanner, clerk of the superior court of said county, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original application for charter of Union Fertilizer Company, as appears of file in this office.

Witness my official signature and seal of said court, this the 14th day of March, 1899.

G. H. TANNER, C. S. C.

mar 15-4t wed

BECKER BOILED HIS WIFE'S BODY

Chicago Sausage Maker Makes Full Confession of Crime.

KILLS WIFE WITH A HATCHET

Murderer Chops Body to Pieces and Watches It Boil in Kettle.

SAYS CRIME WAS NOT PREMEDITATED

The Confession of the Murderer Is on the Line of the Police Investigation and Officials Will Now Search for Dead Woman's Bones.

Chicago, March 14.—Augusta Becker, the sausage maker, who has been under arrest for four weeks on a charge of murdering his wife, made a full confession tonight. He said that he cut his wife to pieces and burned the remains in a stove.

Becker, when first arrested, admitted killing his wife, but declared he pushed her off the Randolph street viaduct into the lake and that she was drowned.

The police have never placed any reliance in the drowning confession and have kept up their work on the idea that Becker had killed the woman in this house and had made way with the body.

The finding of a portion of a human lung three days ago in Becker's barn put strength in their theory, and late tonight they induced Becker to confess.

Boiled in a Kettle.

In his confession Becker said he had killed his wife by striking her on the head with a hatchet in the kitchen of his home. He then cut the body to pieces and boiled it in a large kettle. After watching the disintegration of the remains for several hours and when nothing was left that resembled a human body, Becker says he took what remained and burned it in a red-hot stove, the fire having been prepared by him. The bones which would not burn he buried on the prairie near his home. January 27th was the date Becker says he committed the murder. He asserts the crime was not premeditated, but that he quarreled with his wife on the afternoon of that day, and in the heat of passion he struck her on the head with the hatchet.

Lungs Not Accounted For.

Only one blow was needed to cause death, and after that had been struck the sausage maker says he thought of the way to dispose of the remains of his wife in order to destroy all chances of detection. The piece of lung and a portion of calico which were found under the barn and which the police believed to be strong evidence against Becker, he says could not be any part of the body of his wife, as he is certain that he destroyed every particle of flesh, and he maintains the dress which she wore was also entirely burned.

The police will look for the woman's bones tomorrow.

CATCH ITALIAN COUNTERFEITER

Boston Revenue Agents Land Ten Crafty Suspects.

Boston, March 14.—After more than four months of careful work, United States secret service agents, assisted by the local police, today took into custody ten Italians, who they have every reason to believe have been issuing a great amount of counterfeit $5 treasury notes, and are the Boston agents of one of the largest and most crafty gangs of counterfeiters that have operated in this country.

ALLAN LINER BROKEN IN TWO.

Steamer Castilian Which Was Wrecked Sunday in Bad Condition.

Yarmouth, N. S., March 14.—The Allan line steamer Castilian, which was wrecked on Gannel Lodge Sunday morning while bound from Portland for Liverpool, via Halifax, has broken in two just beneath the bridge. She is lying practically in the same position as when she struck.

Both ends of the ship have sagged considerably and salvers are working rapidly in order to save everything of value before a storm comes on.

Two Barges Sunk by Steamer.

Hamburg, March 14.—The Danish steamship Brattingsberg, which arrived here today fraom Savannah by way of Bremen, struck and seriously damaged a pier at Altona and sunk two barges. The damage, if any, sustained by the steamship has not been reported.

FREE!

Weak Men Restored Or No Expense for Treatment

A course of remedies—the marvel of medical science—and Apparatus indorsed by physicians will be sent ON TRIAL, WITHOUT ADVANCE PAYMENT. If not all we claim, return them at our expense.

MEN WHO ARE WEAK, BROKEN DOWN, DISCOURAGED, men who suffer from the effects of disease, overwork, worry, from follies or excesses, from unnatural drains, weakness or lack of development of any portion of the body, failure of vital forces, unfitness for marriage—all such men should "come to the fountain head" for a scientific method of marvellous power to vitalize, develop, restore and sustain. On request we will send description, with testimonials, in plain sealed envelope. (No C. O. D. imposition or other deception.) Address

Erie Medical Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

CUBAN ASSEMBLY MAY BE DISSOLVED

Rumored in Havana That General Brooke Will Take a Hand.

PEOPLE ARE WITH GEN. GOMEZ

Old Warrior Laughs at the Work of the Cuban Assembly.

ADMITS THAT HE IS WITHOUT AUTHORITY

The Young Statesmen of Cuba Propose To Take Up Management of Affairs at Once.

Havana, March 14.—The action of Civil Governor Mora and the police department, in attempting to prevent yesterday's popular manifestations in favor of General Maximo Gomez, is strongly censured today, and the ill feeling against the police runs high. The people consider that their rights and freedom have been attacked.

The action of Governor Brooke in restraining the Cuban authorities from interfering has pleased the people and is favorably commented upon.

It is rumored that several officers of the police force who were formerly in the Cuban army will resign. The occurrence has done much to destroy the popularity and efficiency of the new police force.

General Gomez is receiving hundreds of telegrams from all parts of the island expressing the people's allegiance and loyalty to him and to Cuba.

General Cespedes, who defended General Gomez at Saturday's session of the military assembly, has resigned his membership of that body.

General Gomez says he recognizes only one power in the island, that of the United States. All that the Cubans can do, he declares, is by permission of the American authorities, and therefore the military assembly can only talk. In his opinion, the assembly is acting as it does because it wants to get more money out of the United States. In this connection, he points out that the assembly first proposed to ask $60,000,000. As for himself, he avers that he is not a beggar. The United States offered the $3,000,000 and he has never asked any increase in the gift. Indeed, he says, to ask more would be undignified and improper.

Assembly of Small Account.

To all callers General Gomez speaks lightly of the assembly, declaring that it was his creation, as he did not wish to appear as dictator, and that the real military members, who took no part in the vote to depose, will now resign. He calls the assembly "a collection of black clouds, with much thunder, but little rain."

He did not communicate with General Brooke today, but will confer fully with him tomorrow.

The military assembly met this afternoon with the ordinary guard. Most of the time was occupied in discussing the pronouncement which is to be issued with a view of justifying last Saturday's action in the eyes of the people.

General Sanguilly introduced a motion protesting against the acceptance of the $3,000,000, preceding it with a long preamble declaring that the assembly was ready to co-operate with the United States in maintaining order in Cuba. The motion called for the adoption of three resolutions "in the name of the armed people of Cuba." The first extended the thanks of the assembly to the United States for aid during the recent war. The second thanked the United States for the offer of $3,000,000, but went on to assert that "owing to the assembly's exact knowledge of the needs of the Cuban soldiers, its members consider it their duty to declare the amount insufficient."

Cannot Accept Gifts.

"We cannot honorably accept it as a gift, but only as a loan," the resolution proceeded, "as President McKinley's authorization is necessary to raise funds needed to accomplish the disarming of the Cuban troops and exclusively used for this purpose."

The third resolution appointed a committee of three to present these resolutions to President McKinley. General Sanguilly's motion was carried by 18 votes against 4.

The "document of justification" was then read. It is very long, and cites cases to show the disobedience of General Gomez to the assembly, declaring that those familiar with the inner history of the war knew that strained relations always existed between him and the Cuban civil authorities; reviews his interviews with Mr. Robert Porter and lays stress upon the fact that Gomez has virtually ignored the assembly during the last two months. The document is, in effect, a eulogy of the members of the assembly—a declaration that they have done their duty.

Certain passages referring scathingly to the people of Havana, who, yesterday, expressed their disapproval of the assembly's action on Saturday, were eliminated after an undignified and heated discussion. An attack on the assembly, printed at Matanzas and signed by the mayor of Matanzas and others was read.

KIPLING RECEIVES MESSAGES.

Convalescent Enjoys Reading His Congratulatory Telegrams.

New York, March 14.—Mr. Rudyard Kipling was feeling very well tonight and asked Mr. Doubleday a number of questions.

Since his illness was first made public more than 500 messages of sympathy and expressions of good cheer have been received by Mr. Kipling. Many of these communications are in verse. Mr. Kipling will not consent to the publication of any of these letters.

Dr. Dunham remains in constant attendance at Mr. Kipling's side and Dr. Janeway makes one call each day. Dr. Dunnam thought tonight that he would permit the sick man to sit up in two or three days more if the improvement continues.

TWO RAFTSMEN ARE DROWNED.

Eight Million Feet of Logs Have Floated Down to Chattanooga.

Chattanooga, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.) One million feet of logs arrived here today by the Tennessee river, making eight millions in all thus far this season. A raft broke today at a point eighty miles above the city, and one raftsman, from the east Tennessee mountains, named Devony, and a companion were drowned.

ST. LOUIS CLUB IS SOLD AT AUCTION

National League Club Goes to G. A. Gruner at $33,000.

BUYER, BONDHOLDERS' AGENT

Von Der Ahe Was Conspicuously Absent from the Sale.

GRUNER WAS INSTRUCTED TO BID $35,000

It Is Believed in Sporting Circles That Outside Magnates Will Buy the Club from Bondholders.

St. Louis, March 14.—G. A. Gruner, treasurer of the Phil Gruner & Bro. Lumber Co., of this city, representing the creditors and bondholders of the Sportsman's Park and Club, bought in the St. Louis baseball club at public auction at noon today for $32,000.

Gruner was one of a committee of three appointed by the bondholders at a meeting last Friday to bid on the club to the extent of $35,000, if necessary. He and James M. Sullivan, representing the creditors, and Gustave Nieman, with August Gehner & Co., representing Edward Becker, were the only bidders. Buyer Gruner said after the sale:

"I bought the property for the creditors and the bondholders. My claims against the property for the lumber is in the neighborhood of $4,000."

The sale conveys all the Sportsman's Park and Club property, with its rights, privileges and franchises. This includes its franchise in the National League and American Association of Professional Baseball Clubs.

William Kinnerk, Von der Ahe's attorney, was on the scene, but if Chris was there he was hidden in the crowd.

Brush and Robinson were not seen among the spectators.

Several months ago B. S. Muckenfuss was appointed receiver of the property. On January 26th the deed of trust was foreclosed, executed by the Sportsman's Park and Club to the Mississippi Valley Trust Company, as trustees for the first mortgage bondholders. Receiver Muckenfuss said after the sale that he did not know what the creditors would do. It is reported that outside magnates will buy the club from the bondholders.

M'COY WILL NOW FACE HALL.

"Kid's" Manager Willing for Fight To Go to Memphis, Tenn.

Memphis, Tenn., March 14.—A telegram was received in this city tonight from William Brady, manager for "Kid" McCoy, expressing a willingness on the part of McCoy to meet Australian Jim Hall here on April 25th, during the latter part of the Memphis race meeting.

Hall's manager wired Brady tonight to consider the match made and articles will be forwarded at once. Hall will post a forfeit to bind the agreement.

A YOUNG LADY PHARMACIST.

Miss Cartledge, of Dahlonega, the First Woman To Get a Pharmaceutical Diploma.

Miss Mary Cartledge, of Dahlonega, was one of the thirty-one applicants who took the examination of the state pharmaceutical board at the capitol yesterday.

Miss Cartledge is the first woman in the history of the state to apply for the license of a drug clerk. She stood a highly creditable examination and received a diploma.

Miss Cartledge is a well known and popular young lady of Dahlonega, Ga., where she successfully manages the drug store owned by her brother.

Yesterday was the regular day for holding the examinations of pharmaceutical applicants, and the state board was kept very busy marking the different papers. The state pharmaceutical board consists of Dr. Slack, of LaGrange; Dr. Payne, of Atlanta, and Dr. Durham, of Augusta.

Dr. Slock's Report.

Following is Dr. Slack's official report of the meeting of the board:

The Georgia Board of pharmacy met in the senate chamber of the capitol at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. There were present Drs. S. C. Durham, Churn, Augusta; George F. Payne, Harry Sharp, Atlanta, and Henry R. Slack, secretary, LaGrange.

The board examined the largest and on the whole the best prepared class that has ever come before them. Those who passed were: R. B. Beadle, T. P. Bell, Atlanta; Miss May Cartledge, Dahlonega; J. M. Cleveland, Eatonton; V. H. Cox, Atlanta; T. A. Duke, Douglassville; W. W. Fincher, Waleska; J. W. Gallaway, Monroe; S. M. Hunt, Arabi; P. E. Haile, Camilla; W. H. Holbrook, Decatur; H. H. Humphreys, Atlanta; J. L. LeSeur, Roberta; J. T. Lightner, Elberton; Robert A. Linley, Savannah; B. B. McGee, Opelika, Ala.; B. K. Marshall, Americus; T. J. Marshall, Albany; J. M. Mitchell, Lawrenceville; J. C. Moore, Milledgeville; W. D. Moore, Sharon; Dr. George M. Overstreet, Sylvania; T. B. Perry, Camilla; L. C. Pitchford, Thomasville; Charles E. Reid, Montezuma; L. L. Scarborough, Atlanta; A. L. Smith, Augusta; J. A. Stukes, Americus; W. T. Whitlock, Atlanta.

Mr. L. L. Scarborough made the highest average and was awarded the complimentary certificate, which is recognized by thirteen states.

Miss May Cartledge is the first young lady who ever took the examination. She passed as apothecary, which is quite complimentary to her.

The board passed resolutions on the death of Dr. John W. Goodwyn, of Macon, who for eight years was a member, and chairman for three years.

The board adjourned to meet with the Georgia Pharmaceutical Association, at Warm Springs, in June.

Habitual Constipation

is easily cured and the bowels restored to a healthy condition by the use of CRAB ORCHARD WATER—the wonderful natural remedy for all stomach, bowels, liver and kidney diseases. The greatest liver regulator made by nature or man.

is Concentrated. Each 6 oz. bottle contains the remedial properties of two gallons of the spring water.

Sold by all druggists. Crab Apple trade-mark on every bottle.

CRAB ORCHARD WATER CO., Louisville, Ky.

WE MAKE MEN,

Marital Strength Vitality, Manhood IN TWO TO TEN DAYS.

Night losses, drains and emissions cease at once. Errors of Youth, Premature Decline, Lost Manhood, Varicocele and all Diseases and Weaknesses of Men or Women from whatever cause, permanently and privately cured.

Weak Men Enlarged and Developed.

FREE! FREE! FREE!

Full Confidence Restored and Sustained.

Our regular $3 package Paris Vital Sparks, a full month's treatment, 100 doses, sent by mail, closely sealed. Write us today.

No C. O. D. fraud, no prescription that you cannot get filled, but a full month's treatment. If they do as we claim, you can pay after you are cured, and we leave it entirely to your honor. Our faith is so great and we know so well the wonderful virtues, we can do this. They surprise and please you. They astound the medical world. They act at once on the urino-genital system, and no miracle of Bible times can compare with the wonderful results obtained. They cure urinary diseases. Stop night losses in from seven to ten days, so that they never return. Emissions, drains and losses in urine entirely cease after a few days' treatment. The skin becomes clear, the eyes bright and clear. Confidence returns, step elastic, bowels regular. They assist digestion, increase the appetite when it is poor, headaches, flushings and nervous symptoms fade away, the head becomes clear, the memory good, the mind bright and active. They make new, rich, red blood, which mantles the cheeks and lips, and makes them rosy with health. Dark circles under the eyes disappear, and the weak man or woman is made a new being, and restored to perfect health and vigorous sexual power and glorious youth at once.

MEN MADE OVER.

A food for Brain, Blood, Muscles, Bones and Nerves. Not a stimulating drug to help for a few days and leave you in worse condition in the end, but real permanent good always results, no matter how chronic the case. Do not even send us a postage stamp. We think we have the only SURE CURE. Just send us today your name and address, plainly written. We will treat it with all confidence, and for your trouble will send you a valuable War Relic FREE. Now do not hesitate a moment. Write at once. Address us Plainly.

'Tis Honest Treatment for Honest Men and Women.

Address DR. ARCHAMBAULT CO., 39 Pemberton Sq., Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK SHOPPING

By a trustworthy lady of experience. Send stamp for circular.

MISS N. L. BOYCE, 172 West 81 Street, New York.

BIG LUMBER PLANT IS BURNED.

Knoxville Planing Mill Destroyed, Entailing a Loss of $10,000.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 14.—(Special.)—The large plant of the Potter Pratt Lumber Company was completely destroyed by fire tonight. The conflagration originated in the center of the planing mill department and spread rapidly.

The machinery and building lost are valued at $10,000.

The lumber yard adjacent to the mills was saved by heroic work of the fire department. The amount of insurance is not known.

GUILFORD TRIAL POSTPONED.

Connecticut Mid-Wife Charged with Murder Is Seriously Ill.

Bridgeport, Conn., March 14.—The trial of Dr. Nancy A. Guilford, the mid-wife, who is charged with second degree murder in causing by a criminal operation the Death of Miss Emma Gill, of Southington, the victim of the notorious Yellow millpond murder mystery, has been postponed until Thursday on account of the serious illness of the prisoner.

Platte River Bridge Destroyed.

Omaha, Neb., March 14.—The Missouri Pacific bridge over the Platte river south of this city was carried away by the ice today. Trains are brought in over the Burlington route.

For Sale by C. H. Girardeau & Co., 8 E. Wall, Kimball House.

We offer the following bargains:

$400 spot cash for 35 acres 12 miles from city, with ten acres of fine bottom land cleared; balance heavily timbered land; owner leaving Georgia and will sacrifice.

$1,500 will buy a handsome new cottage, 184 frontage on alley to build two more houses. See 49 Humphries.

$1,500 will buy a handsome newcot tage, 184 McDaniel st.; belgian block, city water and gas.

$1,100 will buy 92x135 Loyd street, near Bass; shaded lots.

$1,050 for a handsome lot Washington at Ormond; your chance to get "hummer."

We have something in an investment near in on Gilmer street. It has got to go and if you are not sleepy you will put a little cash right here.

Don't fail to list your bargains with C. H. Giradeau & Co., 8 East Wall.

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 60 Broad street.

DROPSY CURED

With all its complications. A valuable discovery Dr. H. H. Green's Sons, Atlanta, Ga., cure Dropsy in all its various forms. Have made Dropsy and its Complications a Specialty for the last twenty years, with the most wonderful success. Have cured many thousand cases, after having been pronounced utterly hopeless by eminent physicians. Are constantly treating from 150 to 300 persons all over the United States and Canada. Order ten days' trial treatment FREE by mail.

Dr. H. H GREEN'S SONS, Box F, ATLANTA GA.

Thomas H. Northen. Walker Dunson.

NORTHEN & DUNSON,

Real Estate and Loans, 409 Equitable.

Farm—1,200 acres, well improved and adapted for stock, sheep raising or general farming, fruits, eight miles of Tallapoosa, Ga., for only $3,000.

House and lot, close in, Trinity avenue, rented $900 per annum, for $8,500.

Modern 8-room house, lot 50x190 Linden ave., near Boulevard, for $2,300.

Washington street lot, 50x200, east front, close in, near Rawson street, for only $4,000.

Spring street home, near Harris street, rented for $300 per annum, for $3,600.

Peachtree house and lot on a corner in two blocks of governor's mansion, $20,000.

Modern home, corner lot, Capitol avenue, in two blocks of state capitol, for $7,500.

If you wish to buy, sell or borrow, it will pay you to call on us. 409 Equitable.

FOR RENT—Houses, Cottages, Etc.

DONKEY FOR SALE—A nice, well broke young jennet, accustomed to children; perfectly docile, and the very thing for the boys; cheap. Apply to A. Montgomery, agent Southern Ex. Co. 3-15-5t

FOR SALE—Gentle family horse with buggy and harness cheap. Apply to Hillery at Star Tailors. 3-14-3t

FOR EXCHANGE.

FOR EXCHANGE—Level lot on West Peachtree for lot improved or unimproved. Pay difference, if any. Prefer North avenue, Piedmont or Juniper street. Address H. M. T., care Constitution. 3-15-5t

LOST.

LOST—On Ellis street, Saturday, a valuable composition book. Finder return to 314 Rawson street for reward.

"THE FIRST STORE OF THE SOUTH."

CHAMBERLIN, JOHNSON, DuBOSE CO.

Rainy Day Skirts---A Shipment Just Received.

This is the day of the *Rainy Day Skirt*, and a better idea was never introduced in the way of a sensible and stylish garment to wear during these muddy, drabbling days. Short, they do away with having to hold up a heavy skirt, which is by no means an easy task; then there is no heavy, rain-soaked, half-ruined petticoats in wearing one of these skirts—the whole thing is born of common sense, don't you think? Here is a new shipment—just opened within the past few days. Plenty of styles—every one who comes can find something they like. Serges, Homespuns and genuine Scotches from across the deep—opened on the sides, decidedly stylish. Ten rows of stitching around bottom, as well as stiffened, to make them stand out well; different lengths, too—don't have to take the shortest kind unless you want, and a good range of prices. No one need lack a *Rainy Day Skirt*,

3.00 to 7.50.

Specially Made Odd Skirts. Such good things as these will bear mentioning again. We told of them some days ago in one of our ads; they are odd skirts we had made—furnishing the material, the linings (nearsilk), the canvas, the hooks and eyes—the whole business. They were made between seasons when the maker was glad to get such work to keep his help employed. The result, about 70 odd skirts at fully a half less than they are really worth. To be sure, they are not all alike—scarcely any two of them are alike, and of course some of them are worth more than others. But we have made no distinction in the price, putting them all in one lot at..... **4.95**

Brilliantine Shirtwaists. These might be called especially good for rainy days also. But more than that they are good for housewaists, street waists—any use you can put them to. They come in black only, 3½ dozens of them, all the maker had. If he had had the same waists in colors and plenty of sizes, the prices would be exactly double to you—$2.00. No way we could have fixed it would have lessened the price a penny less than $2.00, excepting finding a little lot like this and taking all of them. Remember they are 3½ dozen all-told, and while they last..... **1.00**

Rainy Day All-Over Garments--Mackintoshes

Don't believe there ever was a larger or better showing in Atlanta, especially since we have gotten in Spring lines. And a beauty about our Mackintosh selling is that we tell you just what you are buying—just what to expect. If the garment can't be guaranteed we don't hesitate to tell you. If it can be guaranteed we are glad to tell you "that you take no chances with that Mackintosh; we take them." But then that is so of everything you get here. Everything you get of us has to be just exactly what it is represented to be. Chamberlin-Johnson's name on anything is a bond to that effect. These Mackintoshes worthy of special mention:

Ladies' all-wool Cashmere Mackintoshes, double texture, blue or black, with attached cape. This is a special lot worth $5.00 each; bought to sell while they last at..... **3.00**

Ladies' Mackintoshes in all wool Cravenett: blues and black only; double texture, plaid linings, single cape with inlaid velvet collars; specially recommended for its lightness of weight. Price... **4.50**

Ladies' Mackintoshes in covert mixtures, mostly in dark effects; double texture, detachable capes with inlaid velvet collars; splendid value these, at.. **3.50**

Children's and Misses' Mackintoshes in either dark or light-colored Covert mixtures; single cape, inverness style, in sizes from six to fourteen years. All sizes at the same price..... **1.75**

BICYCLES.

1899 BICYCLES DOWN TO $8.25—Men's and women's new 1899 model bicycles are now being offered at $8.25 to $23.75 and sent to any one anywhere for full examination before payment is made. For catalogue and full particulars, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago. 3-4 2m

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

WANTED—Physician who is a regular graduate and can furnish A1 references. To the right one an opportunity of a life time is offered; a guaranteed salary of $150 per month and a quarter interest in the leading medical specialty's office in the south, doing a cash business of $12,000 to $15,000 per year. $5,000 required, and none need answer unless they mean business and can show ability and satisfactory references. Address XXX, care Constitution.

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

STENOGRAPHER, owning machine, desk room wanted; would share stenographer expenses with right party. Broker, care Constitution; or apply 33 S. Broad street.

WANTED—To buy a first-class engineer's transit; must be in good condition and cheap. A. L. Wayne, Constitution.

SHOTGUN WANTED—Will buy gun if standard make and great bargain. Address C. H. B., 416 Peachtree street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHY PAY high prices for your fresh meats when you can go to Fulton Market Co., 15 Marietta street, and buy at the following low prices:

Loin Steak	10c
Round Steak	8c
Pork Roast	8 to 10c
Pork Chops	10c
Mutton Roast	8 to 12½c
Mutton Chops	10 to 12½c
Mutton Stew	5c
Lamb Stew	5c
Brisket Roast	5c
Flank Stew	5 to 5c
Veal Chops	10c
Veal Steak	10c
Veal Stew	5c
Liver	5c
Fresh Bread, 2 loaves for	10c
Fleischman's Yeast, 3 cakes for	5c
All-Pork Sausage	10c
Mixed Sausage	8c
Select Oysters, per quart	25c

Dressed Poultry, Fish and everything else cheap in proportion. Don't forget the number—15 Marietta street, 'phone 1430. J. M. Stewart, Manager. 3-12-1w

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

TYPEWRITERS, all makes, bargains, $15 up; expert repairing; 1899 model Williams now ready. Hardin Co., 18 N. Pryor. 2-26 sun wed

Auction Sale—Fruit Trees.

58 N. BROAD Thursday, 16th, 10 a. m.; no limit or reserve; state inspector's certificate. Peach, pears, apples, plums, grapes, etc., three years old, in lots to suit purchasers. W. B. Burke, auctioneer.

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

WE ARE headquarters for ambri and orange cane, german and cattail millet, velvet bean, the new forage plant, cotton seeds; write for prices. Send for our illustrated seed catalogue mailed free. McMillan's Seed Store, 35 Marietta street.

MONEY TO LOAN.

ALL ACCEPTED LOANS made promptly; loans made on rent-producing real estate. Atlanta Loan and Investment Co., Broad and Alabama streets. 2-21-1m

MONEY to lend, payable monthly or otherwise, at lowest rate of interest; no commissions charged. Real estate notes bought. Equitable Loan and Security Co.

THOS. W. JACKSON, bankers, 70½ Peachtree, buys good paper; loans on real estate; low interest, repayable monthly.

MONEY loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, etc.; all business strictly confidential. Pickert Jewelry Co., 6½ Whitehall street.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

FOR FARM LOANS, lowest rates, best terms, payments to suit, come direct to W. P. Davis, attorney, 613 Temple Court, Atlanta.

WEYMAN & CONNORS, 825 Equitable building, have money to lend on city property at 5, 6 and 7 per cent. Money on hand for those desiring quick loans.

4½ TO 6 PER CENT money to loan on real estate, bonds and stocks. Georgia and Alabama farm loans. Purchase money notes wanted. W. A. Foster, room 18, Joseph E. Brown Bldg., Pryor and Wall Sts.

T. W. BAXTER & CO., Atlanta, Ga., negotiate loans on choice Georgia farms and business town property at very low rates.

LOANS made promptly on real estate at lowest rates of interest; purchase money notes wanted. L. W. Huff, Jr., 407 Prudential building.

PERSONAL.

STOP DRINKING and try Dr. Chaize's home cure for the liquor habit; nature's own specific for alcoholic poison; send stamp for free book of particulars. Address M. Farley, Temple, Tex. 2-26 wed sun

I hereby give notice that I will make application at next regular meeting of city council for retail liquor license at No. 2 Peachtree. W. R. CANNON.

FOR RENT—Offices.

BEAUTIFUL offices, cheapest in city, all conveniences, Brown Bldg, Pryor & Wall. For rates, call on W. A. Foster, room 18. 3-5 6m

INSTRUCTION.

WANTED—Pupils in stenography; full course $10. Miss Perry, 46 and 58 Walton street.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PLUMBING and water pipe repairing done right, done cheap and done at once. Room 4, 14½ North Forsyth.

UNDERGRADUATE doctors, dentists, lawyers, pharmacists, skillful, soon graduated. Home. Box 196, Chicago.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga., room 419 Austell building.

MONEY to patent ideas frequently secured through The Patent Record, Baltimore, Md. 2-22 20t

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

FOR SALE—Or for exchange for Atlanta property, 500 feet of deep water front in Brunswick. Address Brobson, Fendig & Co., Brunswick, Ga. 3-1-14t

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver

JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS

51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

STRICTLY temperate, married man, having $100 cash and references, to take charge of store in this city. Address N. N.

WANTED—One hundred men to cut ties. Apply at No. 12 Loyd street in person or by letter. 3-16-wed fri sun

MEN MAKE $50 weekly; our goods sell themselves; exclusive territory; sample furnished. Cincinnati Leather Suspender and Belt Co., B. 311, Cincinnati, O.

MAN OR LADY to travel and appoint agents. Established firm, $50 per mo. and all expenses to start. Mfr., Box 398, Phila., Pa. 3-1 wed sat sun

MEN—Our illustrated catalogue explains how we teach the barber trade in eight weeks, mailed free. Moler Barber College, Cincinnati, O. 3-11-12t

HELP WANTED—Female.

LADIES to make sample patches at home; $5 to $10 weekly; no canvassing; reply envelope for sample and particulars. Foster Machine Co., 525 West 29th St., New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Male.

WANTED—Position as bookkeeper by an experienced young man who is holding a good position; can give satisfactory reason for desiring to change location and can furnish unquestionable references. Address Kentucky, care of this office.

WANTED—Agents.

GENERAL AGENTS to hire local canvassers; salary and expenses to right party. Phelps Manufacturing Co., Battle Creek, Mich. 3-15 wed sat

A:—A:—Send us 10 cents for sample skirt clasp and illustrated catalogue; no buttons, hooks and eyes; indispensible to ladies; just out. Agents wanted. Detroit Novelty Co., 48 Woodward avenue, Detroit, Mich.

PROFITABLE work offered agents in every town to secure subscriptions to The Ladies' Home Journal and The Saturday Evening Post. Good pay for good work. We want agents to work thoroughly and with business system to cover each section with our illustrated little booklets and other advertising matter. How well some of our agents have succeeded is told in a little booklet we would like to send you—portraits of some of our best agents, with the story of how they made it pay. The Curtis Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

BOARDERS WANTED.

BOARDERS WANTED — Comfortable rooms with good table fare for several young men at $4 per week. 134 Ivy.

WANTED BOARDERS—The Normandie, 286 Peachtree; pleasant rooms, with board.

PARTIES desiring good board at reasonable prices with double or single rooms call at 102 Ivy street.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A nice lot on South Pryor street, near Rawson.

FOR SALE—200 Acres Haralson county, Ga., three miles from railroad; 150 acres cultivated, 100 acres fine bottom underdrained; two settlements, orchard, water power and mineral. Price $1,200 cash. Lock box 27, Tallapoosa, Ga.

TRADE STILL WAITING

In the Meantime Range in Cotton Covers Narrow Range.

COTTON GOODS TRADE ACTIVE

Interior Receipts Show Increasing Tendency—Market Closed Steady. Traders Are Cautious.

New York, March 14.—By Associated Press: Today's market for cotton futures was narrow. The opening call developed a steady feeling with the average of prices about equal to yesterday's closing figures. The new positions showed a decline of 1@3 points and the far months unchanged prices to an advance of 2 points. Gradually the market leveled up to a net gain of 1@2 points on yesterday's closing with trading for a time quite active. Later there was a st adier feeling. Business subsided and local traders were again in possession. Prices advanced to a point 2@4 over yesterday's closing figures. Houses with Liverpool connections started a buying movement and gave some attention to near crop positions. These they bought with some degree of freedom, being disposed to take stock in the talk of decreased acreage and smaller receipts. General selling was restrained by continued reports of a favorable character from the southern spot markets from the New England spinners and also regarding the condition of the market for cotton goods. The entire scope of the market was only a matter of 7 points. In the afternoon the principal phase of the local situation was the disposition to move with caution. The market ws finally quiet and steady, net unchanged to 3 points higher.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, March 14.—There has not b en any change in the general character of the market for cotton goods today. The spot demand has been moderate and mail orders of average extent. The tone of the market continues firm in both staple and fancy lines. Canton flannels are selling well for fall at from 5 to 10 per cent advance over last season. Several lines of dark domestics advanced ½c per yard. Print cloths are firm, but demand indifferent. Dress goods firm in plain worsted makes. Jobbing trade good in all departments.

Spot Cotton Quotations.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Steady; middling 5 15-16 to 6c.
Liverpool—Quiet; middling 3¾d.
New York—Quiet; middling 6⅞c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5⅞c.
Savannah—Quiet; middling 5 13-16c.
Galveston—Easy; middling 6¼.
Norfolk—Steady; middling 6 1-16c.
Mobile—Dull; middling 5¾c.
Memphis—Dull; middling 6c.
Augusta—Steady; middling 6¼c.
Charleston—Quiet; middling 5¾c bid.
Houston—Quiet; middling 6¼c.
St. Louis—Quiet; middling 6c.

The following is the statement of receipts, shipments and stock in Atlanta:

	RECEIPTS		SHIPM'TS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	331	171	1000	250	13107	5990
Monday	150	546	400	250	12857	5986
Tuesday	257	198	560	482	12554	5802
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Totals	481	517	1400	800		

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.	Closing bid and asked
March	6 07	6 09	6 07	6 09	6 10-11
April	6 08	6 13	6 07	6 10	6 11-12
May	6 10	6 16	6 09	6 14	6 13-14
June	6 13	6 17	6 13	6 16	6 15-16
July	6 15	6 19	6 15	6 18	6 18-19
August	6 16	6 20	6 15	6 18	6 17-18
September	6 07	6 09	6 07	6 08	6 09-10
October	6 06	6 10	6 06	6 08	6 09-10
November	6 07	6 08	6 06	6 08	6 07-08
December	6 10	6 10	6 08	6 09	6 09-10
January					
February					

Closed quiet and steady.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS		EXPORTS		STOCK	
	1899	1898	1899	1898	1899	1898
Saturday	12292	27154	6506	41069	752947	1063121
Monday	9172	30927	9448	25581	748906	1062047
Tuesday	18884	26100	18639	25728	737912	1061498
Wednesday						
Thursday						
Friday						
Totals	40348	84181	34274	92318		

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

February		August	5 82
March	5 78	September	5 77
April	5 78	October	5 73
May	5 82	November	5 75
June	5 87	December	5 76
July	5 87	January	

Closed steady.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, March 14, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices lower; middling uplands 3⅜; sales 12,000; American 10,000; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 6,000; American 1,900.

Futures opened quiet with demand moderate.

	Open'g.	Closing.
March	3 20-64	3 20½ Buyer's
March-April	3 20-64	3 20½ Buyers
April-May	3 20-64	3 20½ Buyers
May-June	3 21-64	3 21 Buyers
June-July	3 21-64	3 21½ Sellers
July-August	3 21-64	3 22 Buyers
August-September	3 21-64	3 21½ Buyers
September-October	3 21-64	3 21 Buyers
October-November	3 20-64	3 20½ Sellers
November-December	3 20-64	3 20½ Sellers

Futures closed steady.

New York, March 14.—Cotton quiet; sales 2,440 bales; middling uplands 6⅝; gulf 6⅝; net receipts 1,333; gross 3,484; stock 122,489.

New Orleans, March 14.—Cotton steadier; sales 3,850; middling 5⅞; receipts 7,926; stock 361,988.

Galveston, March 14.—Cotton easy; middling 6¼; sales 565; receipts 3,860; stock 76,782.

Mobile, March 14.—Cotton dull; middling 5¾; receipts 1,091; stock 21,818.

Savannah, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 13-16; sales 8; receipts 2,213; stock 34,588.

Charleston, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾ bid; stock 18,113.

Wilmington, March 14.—Cotton firm; middling 6; receipts 105; stock 11,350.

Norfolk, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 6 1-16; sales 91; receipts 2,085; stock 48,182.

Baltimore, March 14.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼; receipts 350; stock 21,454.

Boston, March 14.—Cotton easy; middling 6⅝; receipts net 695; gross 1,889.

Philadelphia, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅜; receipts 106; stock 12,495.

Memphis, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; sales 600; receipts 3,163; stock 87,528.

Augusta, March 14.—Cotton steady; middling 6¼; sales 106; receipts 478; stock 37,191.

Houston, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 6¼; sales none; receipts 9,397; stock 88,405; expected tomorrow 4,300 to 4,500, against 1,024 last year and 4,659 in 1895.

St. Louis, March 14.—Cotton quiet; middling 6; receipts 4,790; shipments 4,393; stock 72,033.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 14.—A further liquidation at the opening was arrested by the appearance of a demand from Europe, which quickly changed the tone of the market. Reaction came rapidly, advancing the market above the quotations of yesterday when the increase in the movement at Houston and the other interior towns brought realizing orders. Wall street sent selling orders and a slight decline followed. Interest centers in the question whether the increase in the movement simply represents the accumulation of cotton during the recent severe weather and its shipment now to market, or whether there is more cotton remaining in the south than expected by the trade. Until this is decided the outside demand will be small, though speculation is being attracted to the new crop by the belief in a lessened yield next season through late planting and a decrease in the use of fertilizers. The trade doubts a reduction in acreage after the experience of last season. A steady close leads the trade to expect better advices from Liverpool tomorrow notwithstanding the increase in the movement.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, March 14.—The cotton market today displayed more firmness in the face of a liberal interior movement, increase in port receipts and estimate at Houston and New Orleans tomorrow. The south and New York bought moderately. Some shorts covered, and Liverpool sold the new crop. Foreign advices were about on a line with our close yesterday, early cables reporting 1-64d decline, which was recovered during the close, the final sales being practically unchanged from yesterday. Spot sales 12,000; prices 1-32d lower; middling uplands 3⅜d. The opening in New York was steady with offerings in excess of demand, prices declining 2 to 3 points under last night. July was bought freely, supposed for the account of a Philadelphia firm in order to attract cotton to New York. New Orleans also sent buying orders for the near-by months, prices advancing 4 to 5 points over opening figures. The interior movement was larger than expected, which resulted in some realizing sales. Interior receipts 45,000 bales, against 29,360 last year. Estimated port receipts 19,000 bales, against 26,100.

New Orleans Cotton Futures.

Reported Daily by Telegraph by W. H. Bacheller & Co., Brokers, New Orleans.

New Orleans, March 14.—Liverpool failed to respond fully to the easier feeling on this side, although there was a net loss of ½ point on futures, spots being unchanged, with sales of 10,000 bales. There was some pressure to sell at the opening here, and our market started 2 to 3 points lower, but advanced quickly from 5.79 to 5.85 for May, and remained quiet and steady throughout the entire session, closing 1 point higher than last night. The estimated receipts for tomorrow at Houston are 4,300, against 1,024 last year, and at New Orleans 7,000 to 8,000, against 8,756. Heavy rains have fallen during the past 24 hours over almost all the belt, and cloudy weather still prevails. Reports from Texas continue to give every evidence of exhaustion in that state, and after the cotton now on the way shows up there will undoubtedly be a perpendicular drop in receipts. In this connection our traveling man, who has recently covered the entire state of Mississippi, writes us under date of yesterday, that there is no cotton left in the field to speak of, and that planting operations are very backward. There is every prospect of the highest water in the Mississippi river that has been seen for several years, and there will be overflows later on which will make the delta crop a very late one, and it will require a most perfect season for that particular part of the belt to make a good crop. The local spot market is steadier at unchanged prices; sales 2,850 bales. There has been some little pressure to sell, owing to the anticipation of heavy receipts, and unless the movement continues on the increase the spot market will again become the principal factor, because the demand is and has been all along very substantial.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
May	5.79	5.85	5.75	5.82-83
July	5.83	5.89	5.83	5.87-88
October	5.74	5.79	5.76	5.74-76

S. Munn, Son & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, March 14.—The market was depressed at the opening on a decline in spots and an increase in receipts. Rallied on complaints of dry weather in Texas and too much rain in other sections. Liverpool shorts were conspicuous buyers. The market was fairly well supported notwithstanding the increase in receipts. The movement is now about 215,000 bales below the quantity that came into sight same date last year, and granting that for the next few weeks receipts may exceed those immediately behind us, it is very doubtful that they will make up the deficiency, as they will have to exceed them, which is neither probable nor possible. The present crop is ceasing to attract the usual attention, its condition being very well understood. Crop preparations are being watched closely, and to say the least, they are not very promising for the bears. The recent decline has placed the market in a healthier condition, and we believe rock bottom has been reached. The next upward movement will carry it very much higher than before. Bull markets will have their reactions.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., March 14, 1899.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, March 14—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.00; second patent, $4.50; straight, $4.00; family, $3.90; fancy, $3.60; extra family, $3.00. Corn, white, 50c; mixed, 49c. Oats, white, 40c; mixed 29c; Texas rust proof, 49c. Rye, Georgia, 85c. Hay No. 1 timothy, large bales, 80c; small bales, 75c; No. 2 timothy, small bales, 70c. Meal, plain, 50c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks, 82c; small sacks, 85c. Shorts, 95c. Stock meal, 85c. Cotton seed meal, 90c per 100 lbs.; hulls, $4.00 per ton. Peas, stock, 75c@90c bu.; common white, $1.15@1.25; lady, $1.25@1.50. Grits, $2.80 per bbl.; $1.35 per bu.

St. Louis, March 14—Flour firmer. Wheat dull; No 2 red cash in elevator 72 bid; track 72@74; May 74¼@74⅝ bid; July 67¼ bid. Corn firmer; No. 2 cash 33¾; track 34¼; May 33¾ bid; July 33¾ bid. Oats firmer; No. 2 cash 28⅝; track 28⅛@29; May 27⅞; July 23⅝.

New York, March 14—Flour dull and steadier. Wheat, spot firm; No. 2 red 82¾; optionsclosed ⅛c higher; March 81⅜; May 75¼. Corn, spot firm; No. 2 42@44; options closed ⅛c higher; May 40; July 40¼. Oats, spot quiet; No. 2 32½; options dull.

Chicago, March 14—Flour dull. Wheat, No. 2 spring 66¼@68⅝; No. 3 spring 62¼@67¼; No. 2 red 70; No. 3 corn, No. 2 34; No 2 yellow 34½@34⅝. Oats, No. 2 26¾; No. 2 white 29@30; No. 3 white 28¾@29¾. Rye, No. 2 54.

Cincinnati, March 14—Flour dull. Wheat firmer; No. 2 red 73@73¼. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 35½@36. Oats dull; No. 2 mixed 30¼.

Provisions.

Atlanta, March 14—Clear ribs boxed sides 5½c; clear sides 5½c; ice-cured bellies 8¼c. Sugar-cured hams 9@11c; California 6¼c; breakfast bacon 10@12½c. Lard, best quality, 7½c; second quality 6¾c, compound 5c.

St. Louis, March 14—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.25. Lard quiet; prime steam 5.05; choice 5.15. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders 4.25; extra shorts 4.75; ribs 4.87½; shorts 5.00. Bacon, boxed shoulders 5.00; extra shorts 5.25; ribs 5.37½; shorts 5.50.

Chicago, March 14—Mess pork $9.00@9.05. Lard 5.27½@5.30. Short rib sides, loose, 4.45@4.65; shoulders, boxed, 4.25@4.37½; short clear sides, boxed, 4.85@4.90.

New York, March 14—Lard steady; western steam 5.60; March 5.52; refined quiet Pork steady; family $10.75@11.00.

Cincinnati, March 14—Lard quiet at 5.42½. Bulk meats firm at 4.75. Bacon quiet at $5.70.

Groceries.

Atlanta, March 14—Roasted coffee — Arbuckle and Levering $11.30; Lion $10.30, less 50c per 100 lb. cases. Green coffee, choice 11c; fair 9c; prime 7¼@8½c. Sugar, standard granulated, New York 5.44; New Orleans 5.44; New Orleans white 5¼c, do yellow 5¼c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 28@35c. Teas, black, 35@65c; green, 30@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 7@8c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls. bulk $2.00; 100 3s $2.75, ice cream $1.25; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream, 13c. Matches, 60s 45c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 5c@6½c; cream 6c; gingersnaps 6c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.85@1.75; L. W. $1.10.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, March 14 — Turpentine firm at 44½ sales 122 casks; receipts 259. Rosin firm; sales 1,690 bbls; receipts 4,070; A, B, C, D $1.03; E, $1.10; F $1.15; G $1.20; H $1.30; I $1.50; K $1.60; M $1.85; N $2.25; windowglass $2.55; waterwhite $2.90.

Wilmington, March 14—Turpentine firm at 42½ @43¼. Rosin firm at 90c@95. Crude turpentine quiet at $1.35@2.4. Tar steady at $1.00.

Charleston, March 14—Turpentine quiet at 42½; sales none. Rosin steady; sales none.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, March 14—Eggs 9½@10c. Butter, western creamery 18@20c; fancy Tennessee 14@16c, choice 12½c; Georgia 10@12½c Live poultry, chickens, hens 25@27½c; spring chickens, large, 18@20c; small, 15@17½c; ducks, puddle, 22½@25c; Peking 27½@30c. Irish potatoes $1.05@1.10 per bu; sweet potatoes 65@75c per bus. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 9@10c. Onions 90c@$1.00 per bu; $2.25@2.50 per bbl. Cabbage, New York, 3@3½c per lb; Florida, none. Beeswax 22½@25c. Dried fruit, apples 7@8c; peaches 11@12½c.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, March 14—Apples $3.00@3.50, owing to variety and quality. Lemons choice $3.50@3.75; fancy $3.50@4.00. Oranges, California $3.00@3.50; Florida, frosted, $3.25@3.50. Bananas, straight $1.25 @1.50 bunch; culls 90c. Figs, 10. Raisins, new California $1.50@1.60; ½ boxes 50@60. Currants 8c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts, almonds 16c; pecans 7@8; Brazil 8@9; filberts 11½; walnuts 8@10; mixed nuts 10c. Peanuts, Virginia electric light 6@6c; fancy handpicked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½c.

CHANGES IRREGULAR

London Quotations Induced Large Range of Prices at Start.

MONEY ON CALL WAS FIRM

In Late Trading Money Eased and Early Losses Were Wiped Out in Some Stocks.

New York, March 14.—The net changes in stck prices today were irregular with mostly losses prevailing. London quotations induced a lower range of prices here at the start. Firmness in the call money market, which ranged from 3 to 4p er cent, was a depressing influence much of the day, but with its easing off to 3@3½ before the close, a rally set in which wiped out earlier losses in some stocks. Union Pacific, Northern Pacific, Atchison preferred and Manhattan were under pressure most of the day, and disturbed confidence among the other railroads, which were weak on moderate offerings. The weakness in Manhatran was perhaps attributable to anticipation of the new issue of stock. Fear of the possible failure of desired legislation affected Third Avenue and Consolidated Gas, while in connection with the latter there was also talk of increased competition. The pronounced strength of Tobacco, which at one time touched 214¼, was unaccompanied by any explanatory news. Sugar displayed considerable firmness when other points of weakness were appearing and ended with a small net advance. Chicago Terminal, Hocking Coal and Iron and Union Pacific, Denver and Gulf were features of strength. In the afternoon rally the Grangers and Standard shares generally were lifted about a point from their low figure and retained most of the recovery, leaving them irregularly changed for the day. The calling of some loans by the banks for syndicate account preparatory to the payment of three-fifths of the Chicago and Alton money due tomorrow in connection with recent "deal" was, in a large measure, responsible for the strength in call money. There was a reflex easing in sterling exchange, due to the strength of money here. The sales for London account for the day were estimated at 25,000 shares. The market closed firm.

There was an absence of decided tone in today's bond market for the active issues within narrow limits. Total sales $3,210,000.

United States 4s advanced ¼ in the bid price.

Total sales of stocks 474,800 shares, including Atchison 7,140; do preferred 44,570; Burlington 15,130; Missouri Pacific 10,590; Reading first preferred 9,530; St. Paul 15,370; Southern preferred 4,550; Tobacco 28,730; Sugar 34,715; Tennessee Coal 6,780.

Money on call firm at 3@4 per cent; last loan at 3½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 3¼@4¼ per cent.

Sterling exchange weak with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.83¼@4.85½ for demand, and at $4.83¼@4.83½ for 60 days; posted rates $4.84½@4.85 and $4.86½@4.87; commercial bills $4.82½@4.83.

Silver certificates nominally 59½@60½c.

Bar silver 59¾c.

Mexican dollars 47½c.

Government bonds strong.

State bonds strong.

Railroad bonds irregular.

Following are closing bid quotations:

RAILWAY STOCKS.

Atchison	21¼	New Jersey Central	111
do. preferred	60¾	New York Central	132½
Baltimore and Ohio	85¼	N. Y., Chic. & St. L.	18¾
Canada Pacific	85¼	do. 1st preferred	65
Canada Southern	56⅞	do. 2d preferred	33½
Central Pacific	40¼	Norfolk & Western	18
Chesapeake & Ohio	26⅜	North American Co.	5
Chicago & Alton	170	Northern Pacific	50¼
C., B. & Q	139¼	do. preferred	78¼
Chic. & E. Illinois	68¾	Ontario & Western	27¾
do. preferred	114¾	Oregon R. & Nav.	75
Chic. Great Western	15⅜	Oregon Short Line	42⅝
Chic., Ind. & L.	8¾	Pac. Coast, 1st pref.	88
do. preferred	45	do. 2d preferred	63
Chic. & N. W.	146¼	Pittsburg	180
do. preferred	192¾	Reading	24½
C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	do. 1st preferred	65¾
do. preferred	96½	Rio Grande & W.	36
Del. & Hudson	114¾	do. preferred	75
Del., Lac. & W'n	164	Rock Island	116¾
Del. & Rio Grande	21¼	St. Louis & Santa Fe	11¾
do. preferred	72¾	do. 1st preferred	70
Erie (new)	14¾	do. 2d preferred	39
do. preferred	38⅝	St. L. & S. W.	8¾
Ft. Wayne	178	do. preferred	27¼
Great North'n pref.	193	St. Paul	127⅜
Hocking Valley	5⅝	do. preferred	170
Illinois Central	114½	St. P. & Omaha	91½
Lake Erie & W'n	18	do. preferred	170
do. preferred	69	St. P., M. & M.	
Lake Shore	200	Southern Pacific	33¼
Louisville & Nash.	63⅜	Southern Railway	12⅜
Manhattan L.	107¾	do. preferred	49¼
Metro. Street Ry.	250¾	Texas & Pacific	5⅜
Michigan Central	118	Union Pacific	44¼
Minn. & St. Louis	53⅜	do. preferred	77½
do. preferred	99	U. P., D. & G., ptd.	18¾
Missouri Pacific	40	Wabash	
Mobile & Ohio	41¼	do. preferred	21¼
Mo., Kan. & Texas	13	Wheeling & L. E.	11¼
do. preferred	38¼	do. preferred	32

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

Adams	113	United States	54
American	140	Wells Fargo	125

MISCELLANEOUS.

Am. Cotton Oil	36⅛	do. preferred	112¼
do. preferred	92¾	National Lin. Oil	4⅜
American Spirits	14¾	Pacific Mail	48
do. preferred	40¾	People's Gas	114
American Tobacco	211	Pullman Palace	158
do. preferred	148	Silver Certificates	59¼
Consolidated Gas	215½	Stand. Rope & Twine	10¾
Com. Cable Co.	157	Sugar	140
Col. F. & Iron	35¼	do. preferred	113
General Electric	115	T. C. & Iron	47¾
Haw. Com. Co.	78¾	U. S. Leather	6¾
Brook. Rap. Tran.	96	do. preferred	74¾
International Paper	55¼	U. S. Rubber	49¾
do. preferred	86½	do. preferred	115½
La Ciede Gas	57	Western Union	94
Lead	33⅜	Federal Steel	52⅜
		do. preferred	87¾

BONDS.

U. S. 3s	107¾	do. 4s	93½
U. S. new 4s reg	128¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	113
do. coupon	128¾	N. J. Cent. 5s	118½
U. S. 4s	111¼	N. Carolina 6s	130
do. coupon	112¾	do 4s	104
do 2ds	99½	Northern Pac. 1sts	115¼
U. S. 5s reg	112	do 3s	68⅜
do. 5s coupon	112	do 4s	103¾
District 3 65	117½	N. O., C. & St. L. 4s	107¼
Ala., Class A	106	Norfolk & Wes. 6s	130
Ala., Class B	109	Nor. & West. con. 4s	92¾
Ala., Class C	100	Northwest consols	143½
Ala., Currency	100	do deb. 5s	122
Atchison 4s	91¼	Oregon Nav. 1sts	111¼
do. adj. 4s	82¼	do 4s	101¾
Canada So. 2nds	110	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	128¾
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	93¾	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	111
do. first income	41	Pacific 6s of '95	
do. second income	13	Reading 4s	89½
Chicago Terminals	98¾	Rio G. W. 1sts	96
C. & C. 5s	118	St. L. & I. M. con. 5s	111¼
C., H. & D. 4½s	104¾	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	122¾
D. & R. G. 1sts	108½	St. Paul consols 7s	164¾
D. & R. G. 4s	100¾	St. P., C. & P. 1sts	122
East Tenn. 1sts	105	do 5s	120¼
Erie Gen. 4s	72½	Southern Ry. 5s	105¾
F., W. & D. 1sts, t. r.	84½	Stand. Rope & T. 6s	86
Gen. Electric 5s	121	Tenn. new set 3s	97
G. H. & S. A. 6s	110	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	112¾
do. 2ds	111½	do reg. 2nds	52¾
H. & T. Cent. 5s	110	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	92
do. con. 6s	110	Wabash 1st 5s	114¾
Iowa Cent. 1sts	109	do 2ds	94½
La. new consol 4s	109¼	West Shore 4s	113
L. & N. unified 4s	96¼	Virginia centuries	84
Missouri 6s	120¾	do deferred	9
M. K. T. 2ds	67¼	Wisconsin Cent. 1 r	68

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

February Statement of the Bureau of Statistics.

Washington, March 14.—The February statement of the imports and exports of the United States issued by the bureau of statistics shows as follows:

Imports of merchandise during February, 18999, $60,260,022, of which $28,074,179 was free of duty. Increase over Februar, 1898, about $7,186,000.

Export of merchandise $93,884,149, decrease $1,000,000.

Imports of gold $5,148,906, decrease $1,000,000.

Exports of gold $324,840, decrease $700,000.

Imports of silver $1,427,027, decrease $858,000.

Exports of silver $4,562,196, increase $800.

For the eight months ended February 28, 1899, there was an increase in the imports of merchandise as compared with the same period in 1898 of $33,512,234.

Increase in the exports of merchandise $30,195,560.

Increase in the imports of gold $36,657,433.

Decreases in the exports of gold $320,211.

Decrease in the imports of silver $1,861,618.

Increase in the exports of silver $572,076.

Commercial Advertiser's Financial Cable.

New York, March 14.—The Commercial Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: Fog checked business in the markets here today and dullness was general.

Americans were stagnant and heavy throughout. They were weakest in the afternoon on few New York sales. The close was a shade above the worst. Brokers are consistently advising their clients to hold off, anticipating an uncertain and idle period before the rise is resumed and fearing a bear raid. There were heavy sales of Canadian Pacific from New York, Montreal and the continent on the expectation of an issue of new stock.

Coppers were weak. Tintos were 35⅜; Anacondas 9; Utahs 8½ and almost unsaleble; Bostons 2 3-16.

Money was hard. Bnk loans were repaid early, but re-borrowed later.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, March 14.—The stock market was a highly irregular and erratic one today, alternating changes of weakness to strength and vice versa frequently. The extraordinary advance in Tobacco was the feature of the speculation, but there was no news current to explain the rise except the advantages expected to follow in the future monopoly of the various branches of the industry. Sugar, after a fitful weakness, advanced sharply, but finally closed with but a small advance. Manhattan fell over a point on sales in anticipation of subscriptions to the new stock issue. Consolidated Gas broke over 5 points further on increasing competition fears. Money was higher on call loans, and caused a reactionary tendency in the entire market early. The close was firm for standard shares with specialties very irregular.

STOCKS.	Opening	High	Low.	Last sale	Closing bid.
Am'n Tobacco	206	214¾	206	211	211¼
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	*139¼	140¾	138¾	140½	140
Atchison	21¾	21⅝	21	21¾	21¾
do. preferred	60¾	60⅝	59½	60¾	60
Balto. & Ohio					69
Brook. Rap. Tran.	96¾	96⅝	95⅜	96	96
Bay State Gas					3⅝
Bur. & Quincy	138⅜	139⅜	138⅜	139¼	139¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	57⅜	57⅜	57⅛	57¼	57¼
Ches. & Ohio	26⅜	26⅝	26⅜	26⅝	26⅝
Canada Southern				56⅜	56½
Del. & Hudson				113	113¾
Del. & Lack	165	165	164	164	164
Erie					14¾
Con. Gas	219	219	214	215	215½
Gen. Electric	119⅛	119⅜	118	118	118
Chic. Great West.	15⅜	15⅞	15⅝	15⅞	15¾
Jersey Central	113	113	111½	112	111
Mo., Kans. & Tex.					13
do. preferred	38⅜	38¾	38¾	38¾	38¼
Louisv. & Nash.	64	64	63¾	63⅞	63¾
Lake Shore					200
Manhattan L.	108⅛	108⅛	106⅞	107¼	107½
Mo. Pacific	46⅞	47⅛	46	46	46
Met. Street Ry.	251	251⅞	250	250	250¾
National Lead	34⅛	34⅜	34⅛	34¼	33⅝
Northern Pacific	51½	51¾	50	50⅝	50¼
do. preferred	78⅜	78⅜	76	78¼	78⅛
N. Y. Central	134½	134⅝	132⅝	132⅝	132⅝
Northwestern	147¼	147¼	146¼	146⅜	146⅞
Omaha					91½
Pacific Mail	48¼	48¾	47½	48¼	48
People's Gas	114⅝	115¼	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
Reading	24	24	24	24	24
Rock Island	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116¼	116⅝
Southern Ry	12⅝	12⅝	12⅜	12½	12⅜
do. preferred	49¾	49¾	49	49¼	49
St. Paul	126½	127⅜	126½	127⅛	127¼
Tenn. Coal & Iron	47¼	47⅝	46⅞	47⅜	47⅜
U. S. Leather pfd.	71¾	72	71	71⅞	71⅞
Union Pacific	44⅝	44⅝	44	44¼	44¼
do. preferred	77⅛	77⅜	77¼	77½	77½
Western Union	93⅞	94⅛	93⅜	93⅝	94
Wabash, pfd	21⅜	21⅝	21⅜	21⅝	21½
Am'n Cotton Oil					33½
Am'n Spirits	14⅜	14⅝	14	14⅜	14⅜
do. preferred	40¼	40¾	39⅝	40⅜	40⅜
U. S. Rubber	50¼	50¼	49⅜	49⅜	49⅜
do. preferred	116¼	116¼	116	116	115⅝
Federal Steel	52⅜	52⅜	52	52⅜	52⅝
do. preferred	88	88	87	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	115	115	114¼	114⅝	114¾

*Ex-dividend 3 per cent. †Ex-div. 2½ per cent.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 5½s, 27 to 30 years	107
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	107
Ga. 4½s, 1915-20	120
Savannah 5s	112
Atl'n'a 8s, 1902	111
Atl'n'a 7s, 1904	111
Atl'n'a 6s, L. D.	120
Atl'n'a 6s, L. & I.	110
Atl'n'a 4½s	110
Atl'nta 4s	106
Aug'ta 5s, L. D.	110
Macon 6s	116
Columbus 5s	106
Waterw'ks 6s	100
Rome 5s	106
Sc. Car. 4½s	114
Newn'n 6s, L. D.	110
Chatta. 5s, 1911	100
Col. S. C., grd'd 2s & 4s, 1910	87
Ala. Class A	107

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	113
Ga. 6s, 1922	115
Ga. Pa. 1st	122
C., C. & A. 1st 6s, 1909	107
Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	120
do income 6s, 1900	103

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	203
Southwestern	108
Aug. & Sav.	105
A. & W. P.	120
4o deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment Co. 8s	133
" " " " 7s	116
" " " " 6s	100

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, March 14.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $277,851,572; gold reserve, $240,912,965.

Foreign Finances.

London, March 14.—Consols for money 110; consols for the account 110⅝. Illinois Central 117¼; Louisville and Nashville 65⅞; Atchison 22.

Bar silver inactive at 27½d per ounce.

Money 2¼ per cent.

Discount in open market for short and three months' bills 2⅝ per cent.

Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, $118.40.

Paris, March 14.—Three per cent rentes, 103 francs 17½ centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 22 centimes for checks.

The Metal Market.

New York, March 14.—With the exception of copper, the various departments of the metal market show a disposition to do better on an increased demand and a more arbitrary view of sellers. The changes scored today were devoid of special significance, being slight. Advices from the English market averaged up in favor of sellers and did much to invigorate consumers.

At the close pig iron warrants quiet at $10.25 nominal; lake copper easy $17.75 nominal for spot and $17@17.62½ sellers for March delivery; tin firm at $23.75 bid, and $23.85 asked; lead quiet and firm at $4.42½ @4.45; spelter firmer at $6.35 bid and $6.40 asked.

Broker's price for lead $4.20 and for copper 17⅝.

St. Louis, March 14.—Lead quiet at $4.25. Spelter higher at $6.

Available Supply Changes.

New York, March 14.—Special cable and telegraphic dispatches

WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

FLOWER HATS SHADE FEMININE FACES

Even the dry goods counters, with their wilderness of pretty materials, will be partially deserted this week and feminine interest centers in the millinery openings, which are always interesting to women.

The selection of a woman's hats for the Easter season is always an important event, and one that requires a great deal of consideration, especially on the part of southern women, since they must wear their spring and summer hats so much longer than the feather trimmed headgear of winter.

Not only for this reason, but the all-important one that a woman's hat is the most striking feature of her toilet, should make her think seriously before she buys. No matter how radiantly pretty a hat may look flourished by the artistic milliner in the admiring presence of a customer, no woman should buy it without trying it on carefully. She should not be satisfied with the effect in front and the fact that the colors are becoming, but with the hand mirror she should study the adaptability of the hat to the profile. The front view may be very deceiving, and unless a hat looks as well on a woman's head from the view one has of her profile as it does when she smiles in satisfaction and is seen "full face," then it is not altogether a becoming hat, and she must try on another.

Frequently milliners will say, when handing a well known customer a hat: "Mrs. So and So, this is just the hat for you; it looks like you," and though a sameness in shape and fashion may tire a woman from season to season, she had better stick to the hat that is becoming, the one that her milliner tells her is "her hat," that "looks like her." It is not only assured in its becomingness as being the right thing, but as a rule the best and most attractively dressed woman is the one who preserves an individuality of dress. I had the pleasure yesterday of peeping at a number of lovely spring hats that will soon be drawn from the protecing folds of white tissue paper and placed on the counters and in the show cases, where they will charm all womankind. Each season the impulse is to exclaim:

"They are more beautiful this season than ever before," but as I gazed at these hats yesterday, I marveled at their variety, their combinations, the workmanship upon them, and said with emphasis: "They are more beautiful than those that have come before them, and I realize that it would take the artist as well as the writer to describe them justly."

Not only do the flowers deceive one in their beauty and naturalness of color, but the workmanship upon this season's hats is unusual.

The "material" hats, as they are called, that have their crowns made of straw interwoven with silk, or of silk braid and chiffon, or of the silk maline shirred, tucked and draped, are among the novelties that flower-trimmed are charming to look at and make one long to wear them.

In that shade of pale tan that the milliners affect to keep up with the tan suits of the tailor and the tan silks of the modiste, I noticed an unusually pretty hat that had its brim of maline shirred on wires, while the crown of tan silk poppy leaves introduced a novelty which the milliner called the "poppy crown." In the front of the hat, between the brim and crown, and almost wreathing it, were clusters of tiny pink roses set close together with here and there touches of the foliage.

In the crown near the back was a novelty in ornaments called the chain ornament, which consisted of several pins linked together with chains.

In that "walker shape," that one sees in the most stylish hats at all the openings, I was particularly impressed by one of black straw and chiffon, that had as its main trimming a very large bow of white silk ribbon, that had upon it large dots embroidered in black. The bow was caught at the edge of the brim directly in front with a handsome steel buckle, and the ends of the ribbon bow were set upon the hat to appear almost as white wings in their stiffness of effect. All the shades of violet, from those as pink as petunia to the deep-hued purples, are seen this season in pretty hats, and one that will charm all who see it is of silk maline exactly the color of Parma violets. The entire frame of the hat is draped in this, and over it is laid a lace applique work with a touch of black in it.

To one side is a soft fluffy silk flower, the shade of the maline, and the hat was one that suggested at once simple elegance.

In that Frenchy combination of dark blue and green being revived this season in dress goods as well as millinery, a strikingly stylish hat is of the dark green straw, almost sailor in shape. The crown and much of the brim is trimmed in accordion plaited drapery of dark blue and dark green, while snowballs in all their freshness give the hat a touch of spring.

Next this hat, and more springlike in its texture and color, was the "apple blossom hat," for the milliner informed me that the flower hats this season required that the straw and general trimming correspond in color and shading with the flower used as the main trimming. She then verbally dissected the "apple blossom hat" for me, but I can only attempt to describe it. It was of pale green straw, over the brim falling a ruffle of white lace in most delicate pattern. Then there were two soft diaphanous looking rosettes shading from pale green to white that were placed very near the front of the hat, but not too near to conceal a cluster of white apple blossoms that fell from the front of the crown to the brim. These blossoms fairly covered the crown, and were the only trimming visible on the sides and back of the hat.

Maybe I ought not to tell anything more I have seen, for I promised not to do it, and my description, so inadequate to the beauty of the hats, may frighten people as to the possibilities of the season's chapeaux, but I cannot refrain from a word about the "narcissus hat," since that lovely flower has been so exquisitely imitated in the artificial one.

In graceful clusters it almost covered the crown, and fell about the brim of a green straw hat that had as its only other trimming a bit of lace, and a bow of green ribbon toned down in its rather vivid shadings by narrow stripes of black velvet.

Recalling all the pretty hats I have seen, and the variety of their fashion, if I were asked what was the prevailing style, I think that I might truthfully say that every woman may purchase the shaped hat that is most becoming to her, have it trimmed in her favorite color, and still be a la mode.

DUNLAP HATS

Spring styles now on sale.

We invite your inspection.

Some new things in Neckwear and Fancy Shirts.

Law Bros.

10 Whitehall St.

MRS. ROUNSAVILLE TO ADDRESS THE ATLANTA CHAPTER

Mrs. Hattie Alexander Rounsaville, president of the Georgia division of the Daughters of the Confederacy, is in the city, and will address the Atlanta chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. The subject of her discourse will be the educational memorial to Winnie Davis, which memorial will probably be established in the form of a dormitory in the State Normal and Industrial school.

The matter has been under discussion for some time and the Atlanta chapter will act upon it at their meeting tomorrow. At the conclusion of her address Mrs. Rounsaville will be entertained at an informal reception in the Woman's Club rooms.

She is one of the most universally popular and enthusiastic women patriots of Georgia, and has proved herself a most efficient leader of the Georgia division, United Daughters of the Confederacy.

ART EXHIBITION.

This afternoon at 3:30 o'clock, at the Atlanta Woman's Club, there will be an art exhibition under the auspices of the child study section, of which Mrs. Julia O'Keefe Nelson is president. The best known artists in the city will loan some of the best specimens of their work, and an informal reception will conclude the afternoon's entertainment.

GRADY HOSPITAL AUXILIARY

The ladies of the Grady hospital auxiliary held an important meeting yesterday morning at which a number of enthusiastic members were present. Chairmen of various committees made interesting reports, and the work of the auxiliary continues with its accustomed success.

IMPORTANT MEETING.

Mrs. Henry Grady, Sr., calls a meeting of the Young Peopl 's Guild of the First Methodist church for Friday morning at 10 o'clock at the residence of Mrs. B. B. Crew, corner of Harris and Spring streets. At large attendance is urged.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The women of New York are in earnest in their efforts for the establishment of a state industrial training school. The "Club Woman," in reference to the matter, writes:

"At a recent meeting of the executive board of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs it was decided to make the industrial school project the work of the year, and deemed advisable that circular letters be sent to all women's clubs in the state, urging that each one should at an early date devote an hour or more of its regular time to discussion of the proposed work of the federation, viz:

"The establishment of a state industrial training school, where young girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen, in tenement house districts of large cities, could receive orderly and systematic industrial training, which would make them self-supporting and self-respecting members of the community. A circular letter has been sent out by the federation to the various clubs. It reads as follows:

"The need of such an institution is most urgent, as the so-called state industrial school at Rochester is a reformatory, where all classes of girls are admitted. Although New York has no state institution to prevent a girl from becoming degraded, there are more than eighty to receive her after she has become so.

"Recorder Goff, in a letter indorsing the proposed work, wrote: 'Anything that will tend to prevention will be more productive of good society than the best corrective measures.'

"With this in view, we ask earnest cooperation in spreading knowledge of facts, in forming public opinion, and in persuading our legislators (through husbands, brothers, and all voting friends) that it would be the most wise and beneficial act to grant the petition for state aid in this matter which will soon be presented at Albany. There has been liberal legislation in support of industrial training and reformatory schools for boys, but girls, who are less able to care for themselves, have been overlooked.

"We suggest that each club appoint a committee to prepare a suitable programme for discussion on this topic: 'The Need of a State Industrial School for Girls.' The chairman of this committee can procure books giving all required information from the board of state charities and corrections.

"This subject can be discussed from several points of view:

"First, The importance of early industrial training for development and self-support.

"Second, Industrial training for character building and as a factor in saving large numbers of young girls from criminal careers.

"Third, Industrial training, as ultimately diminishing to the state the expense of supporting paupers and criminals.

"Fourth, The results to be obtained through an ideal training school, etc.

"Everything should be done to interest as many as possible in this discussion of such vital interest to women. The great object is to make each woman in your club realize the necessity for such an institution and the responsibility that rests upon her to put forth every effort to have established a state industrial school for girls.

"Each club is requested to send a list of names indorsing this good work, to be sent to Albany when our petition is presented.

"It is proposed to have the buildings on the college plan. Instead of one large institutional building there will be several cottages, each capable of holding about thirty inmates, with grounds around for gardening and recreative purposes. The trades taught will be only those adapted to women's work. Household science will receive special attention. Mrs. Croly is honorably chairman and Mrs. Clarence Burns active chairman of the committee. Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt is in hearty sympathy with the movement and will serve on the committee, as will also Mrs. William Tod Helmuth.

"To Mrs. 'Jennie June' Croly belongs the honor of preparing the resolution, which seems destined to work a great and beneficial result."

SOCIAL ITEMS.

The Saturday Evening Herald, of Chicago, publishes an interesting incident relative to the annual dinner of the Good Fellowship Club, of that city, as follows:

"The Followship Club does not forget its dead. It has lost seven of its shining lights during the past few years, among them being Eugene Field, James W. Scott, Moses P. Handy and Robert A. Waller. It it strange, then, that even the merriest feast should have its touch of gloom?

It is only right that the empty wine glass should be touched by lips that voice sorrow and quiver with regret. At the memorable dinner of last Saturday evening, when the Fellowship Club converted the banquet hall at Kinsley's into a hospitable bayou in the charmed and kindly southland, when the climax of a great feast came with the inspiring presence of the octogeparian who had written the undying song that cheers the lofty and the humble—for Daniel D. Emmett, the author of "Dixie," was there—the lights were put out, and in the darkness Secretary F. Willis Rice spoke the following simple words of sadness and of sympathy:

"'During the seven years of its existence, seven members of the Fellowship Club have gone from our midst, never to return, and in each instance there has been forcibly exemplified the truth of the poet's assertion, "Death loves a shining mark." One year ago we gathered in this room to celebrate our annual "Ladies' Dinner," and at the head of the table, acting in the capacity of toastmaster for the evening, the duties of which he performed with courtly grace and inimitable wit, sat our dearly beloved friend and brother, the vice president of this club, Robert A. Waller. Tonight we miss his kindly presence and genial smile, and those of us who knew him best and loved him most fully realize that his place in our ranks can never be filled. Of him it may be well and truthfully said, that he was ever

"'A friend to truth, of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear;
Who broke no promise, served no selfish end,
Who gained no title and who lost no friend.

"'We ask you now, members of the Fellowship Club and guests here assembled, to rise in your places, and with bowed heads and empty glasses, drink in silence to the memory of our dear, dead friend.'"

***

Mrs. M. J. Hill and Mrs. J. O. Tigner, of Greenville, the mother and sister of Mrs. E. W. Martin, are visiting the latter at her home on Washington street.

***

Captain J. A. Fitzpatrick and brother, bankers and cotton buyers of Lancaster, S. C., are visiting their sisters, Mrs. M. J. Stewart and Mrs. H. L. Williams, at their residence, 308 Peachtree street.

***

The wedding of Miss Caroline Fowler and Mr. Jefferson Fenn will occur this morning at 11 o'clock at the bride's home at Kirkwood.

***

Mrs. Dunbar Roy entertains in honor of her mother, Mrs. Elliot, of Richmond, tomorrow afternoon from the hours of 4 till 6 o'clock.

***

The Misses May have returned home.

***

The young ladies of the Church of the Immaculate Conception held an interesting meeting yesterday at the home of Mrs. Dykeman for the purpose of organizing a musical society.

***

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene C. Spalding leave Thursday night for Savannah, where they will remain several days.

***

Dr. and Mrs. J. D. Turner are in Havana, Cuba.

***

Mr. Minturn, of New York, who has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Atkinson, returns home today.

***

Mrs. E. D. Williams, of Macon, is the guest of Mrs. W. A. Carey.

***

An engagement that will be of interest to Atlantians is that recently announced of Miss Ada Evans, of Milledgeville, and Mr. J. L. Austin, of Macon, Ga. Miss Evans has frequently visited Atlanta and has a number of friends and admirers here.

***

Miss Rosa Woodberry arrives in the city Friday and will be the guest for several days of Mrs. William King at her residence on Courtland avenue.

***

Mrs. Oscar T. Peeples, of Chattanooga, will be the guest of friends in the city Saturday. Mrs. Peeples, as Miss Louis Mumford, of Cartersville, had many friends in Atlanta, who will accord her a cordial welcome on her approaching visit.

So much depends upon the purity of the blood that by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla many different diseases are cured.

DIRECTORS TO DISCUSS TOPICS

Young Men's Christian Association Secretaries To Meet on 27th.

TO HANDLE MANY QUESTIONS

Conference Will Convene Immediately After the Twenty-First Annual Meet of Georgia Associations.

A one day's conference of the secretaries and physical directors of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Georgia will be held at Milledgeville on Monday, March 27th, immediately after the twenty-first annual celebration of the associations of Georgia.

An interesting programme has been arranged, and in making it up the committee in charge, owing to the limited time of the conference, have found it impossible to cover any great variety of subjects. The discussions will be short and pointed. The leaders assigned to the special topics are expected to take charge of, open, lead and direct the discussions.

All secretaries from other states who are visitors at the celebration are invited to remain over on Monday, and attend the sessions of the conference. All questions, suggestions or matters of any kind referring to the conference may be submitted to C. I. Stacy, Macon, chairman of the conference committee.

9 to 10—A quiet half hour. "Be still, and know that I am God." Psalms 46, 10. B. W. Godfrey, Athens.

10 to 10:30—Organization. "Let all things be done decently and in order." First Corinthians, xiv, 40.

10:30 to 11—Our relation and duty to other young people's societies. "And other sheep I have, which are not of this fold." John x, 16. H. M. Johnson, Savannah.

11 to 12—A warning that we must heed. "Unless the associations get back some of their old-time converting power, God will crumble them up and cast them aside." (Dr. C. I. Schofield at the Mobile convention.) "Thus saith the Lord; stand ye in the way and see, and ask for the old paths, where is the good way, and walk therein, and ye shall find rest for your souls." Jeremiah, vi, 16. W. S. Stallings, Augusta.

12 to 1—What can we do to unify and strengthen the work in Georgia? "That they may all be one." John xvii, 21. D. E. Luther, Atlanta.

1 to 2—Dinner. "Feed me with food convenient for me." Proverbs xxx, 8.

2 to 2:30—Is our physical work proving the factor it ought to be in leading up to the chief aim of our organization? If not, why not? "For bodily exercise profiteth little, but Godliness is profitable unto all things." First Timothy iv, 8. C. T. Holm, Augusta.

2:30 to 3—Plans for next conference. "Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the manner of some is." Hebrews x, 25.

3—Adjournment in time for afternoon trains.

Merrill School of Music.

This school, located at 58 Walton street, is now open for the reception of students. Thorough instruction is given in all branches that are usually taught in a first-class conservatory. Modern languages also are taught. None but trained and experienced teachers employed. The most careful attention is given to each pupil. Send for catalogue to B. W. Merrill, director.

THE ABORIGINES NEVER USED A GAS STOVE; CIVILIZATION BROUGHT IT FORTH.

16 INCH OVEN $10.00
18 INCH OVEN $12.00
CONNECTED READY FOR USE.
ATLANTA GAS LIGHT CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

Atlanta has been fortunate this year in the goodly number of romantic dramas that have been presented at the Grand, but among all the number of this excellent class of plays the season would have been incomplete without "Heartsease," the charming play that was presented for the first time in Atlanta at the Grand last night.

"Heartsease," written by Charles Klein and J. C. Clarke, is a dramatic gem, pure, bright, at times sparkling. Lacking, perhaps, that dash of the "Prisoner of Zenda," and that sadness of "Rosemary," it is a beautiful play teeming with love and romance exquisitely expressed, it possesses a charm that is both refreshing and delightful. The story is simple and yet so beautifully written that its very simplicity gives it but an additional charm. It is a play that is pure and healthful, free from the slightest that could leave an unpleasant memory. Presented as it was by one of the most excellent companies seen here this year, it was thoroughly enjoyed by the audience last night.

While new to Atlanta, Henry Miller firmly established the same reputation here that he has gained elsewhere as an emotional actor. Mr. Miller possesses a peculiar grace and magnetism that stamped him at once as a thorough artist. Strong at all times, there were parts of his work that were magnificent in their naturalness and suppressed fervor.

Miss Mabel Bert, as Lady Neville, and Miss Margaret Daley, as Miss Neville, both displayed rare ability. The entire company without a single exception is a strong one, and in their hands the play is a finished production.

A matinee today and another performance tonight will conclude the engagement and all lovers of the romantic drama should see "Heartsease."

The Peters Comedy Company drew another large audience last night to the Columbia theater. "A Knotty Affair" was played. It proved to be an amusing comedy full of bright dialogue, funny situations and absurdities. An excellent line of specialties was introduced. James Devlin, in negro songs and buck and wing dancing, was good. Nettie Peters scored a hit in the topical song, "I Want One Like Mary's." The strongest specialty of the evening was the quartet singing of Peters, Gregory, Timmons and Lankert. They were repeatedly encored and forced to respond at least ten times. The De Ive sisters pleased in their songs and dances. Phil Peters was at his best and kept the audience roaring with laughter.

Tonight a new bill, "American Born," will be put on with a host of new specialties.

Following the general custom with repertoire companies, $25 will be given away Saturday night.

Matinees will be given on Thursday and Saturday afternoons.

Camille D'Arville, who comes Thursday night to the Grand in "The Highwayman," possesses, in a remarkable degree, that physique which is always associated with the ideal prima donna—the rich endowment of face and form, the deep chest and superb sense of force. Added to this is a voice pure and rich in tone and of notable volume, made as it would seem for the roles that have made her famous. It is true she has filled many important engagements, but it was not until Manager Andrew A. McCormick, of the Broadway theater, New York, placed her at the head of his company in Dr. Koven and Smith's beautiful opera, "The Highwayman," was she crowned "queen of comic opera."

After a run of over three hundred nights at the Broadway theater, New York, the entire organization was sent on the road to fill in a short season. In Boston the recognized critics of the musical world proclaimed her "America's greatest prima donna."

Lovers of comic opera will find a treat in store for them when Sousa's tuneful "El Capitan" is produced here Friday and Saturday at the Grand. This comic opera will doubtless be greeted by big houses. All the original scenery, costumes, draperies and mechanical effects will be used. Among the principal members of the company are William C. Mandeville, Kate Michelena, Lillian Harper, Nera Rosa, Emma Miller, Edward P. Wilks, Frederick Knights, Harry Carter, John Hunsmure, Karl Formes and J. Coulter Hynes. The chorus is large, well chosen and admirably drilled. The scenery and costumes are all new, and a well balanced performance can be looked for. A matinee will be given Saturday afternoon. There will be no increase in prices, notwithstanding the big expense of this organization. The advance sale opens this morning.

Birmingham Primary at Hand.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.)—The registration among the democrats in Birmingham for the primary to be held on April 4th, at which a candidate for mayor and an alderman from each of the nine wards will be selected, will close tomorrow evening. The registration has been heavy. The three candidates for mayor, Hon. Ross C. Smith, Mel Drennen and John L. Parker, have been working hard. Birmingham never had a warmer mayoralty campaign.

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25c. a yard.

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You're Not an Expert

In the judgment of clothing. You can't be. Men who have devoted a life-time to the business are not always. Your absolute safety lies only in buying clothes from a reputable maker endorsed by an honorable merchant.

Our clothes are reputable. We are not afraid to put our label on every garment, which means, "Money back if you want it." We don't hesitate to tell you that these clothes contain the highest amount of intrinsic value at any price named.

Stylish, Serviceable Spring Suits for Men, $7.50 to $20.00.

Trousers $1.50 to $7.00.

Easter comes early this year, Select your Spring Clothes now.

Elseman & Weil,

3 WHITEHALL STREET.

Our customers clothes pressed Free

ODDS AND ENDS OF NEWS AT THE CAPITOL

The case of the railroad commission of Georgia against the Southern Express Company in the matter of alleged overcharges by the latter in demanding that shippers furnish revenue stamps for packages is not to end with the decision of Judge Speer recently delivered at Macon.

Judge Speer held that, as the question was one arising out of internal revenue, the railroad commission of Georgia had nothing to do with it, and consequently, the state lost the case before the district court.

Governor Candler has now taken a hand in the matter, and after a conference with the attorney general yesterday, instructed that official to appeal the case to the circuit court of appeals at New Orleans and to the supreme court of the United States, if it was necessary, in order to gain a decision.

The case against the express company attracted considerable interest at the time of its trial before the federal court and the facts are very generally known.

Under the ruling of the Southern Express Company, it is necessary for the people of the state to pay the tax on packages sent through the company for transportation. The state railroad commission took exception to the ruling of the company and issued an order calling on the Southern Express Company to notify the commission within five days that the practice of charging the tax on shippers had been abandoned. The foreign stockholders of the company issued an injunction against the officers of the company preventing them from complying with the order of the commission, and also against the members of the commission enjoining them from enforcing the order.

The case was argued at length before the federal court and Judge Speer decided that the question of internal revenue was one that the state railroad commission had nothing to do with. The tax on packages in this state amount to $50,000 a year, and under the present ruling of the court the people of the state are compelled to pay this tax.

The survey of the boundary line between the counties of Banks and Habersham, which was authorized by Governor Candler some weeks ago, has been completed and the local option question which grew out of the dispute of the boundary can now be settled.

The town of Baldwin lies on the line between the two counties, one of which, Habersham, is a prohibition county, while the other, Banks, is not. A saloon popularly known as the "barrel," located in the center of the town of Baldwin, has been the cause of much contention for the reason that it was claimed by the people of Habersham that the barroom was on the Habersham side of the line, while the people of Banks maintained that it was on their side and would not be moved.

Governor Candler finally appointed Captain Henry Collier, of Atlanta, to make a survey of the county line and determine just where Banks ceased and Habersham began. Captain Collier reported to the chief executive yesterday morning and announced that the barroom was on the Habersham side of the line, as well as three-fourths of the town of Baldwin.

The result of the report will be that the "barrel" will have to be rolled over to the Banks county side, as the local option law prevents its operation in Habersham, and further, that more doubt will exist as to the point where Habersham leaves off and Banks begins.

RHEUMATISM.

NEW ORLEANS, April 10, 1897.

DR. RADWAY & CO.: I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
Engineer at A. Montelone's Boot and Shoe Factory, 969 Julia street.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

Radway's Ready Relief is a sure cure for every Pain, Sprains, Bruises, Pains in the Back, Chest and Limbs.

Taken inwardly there is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague and all other malarious, bilous and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
RADWAY & CO., 55 ELM ST., N. Y.

Just a Word!

You are probably thinking of buying a new Spring Suit. A Suit for business will likely claim your attention first. A 3-button Sack Suit is one of the most sensible and comfortable Suits for business men. It will be an interesting experience for you to see the line we show at . . . . .

$10.00 $12.50
$15.00 $18.00

The designs are such as are being shown now in the best markets on earth, and the fashion and fit of our Clothing are such as command the respect of the severest critics. Give the line the justice of a look. . . . . .

Geo. Muse Clothing Co.,

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VICTORIA RUBBER TIRED For DRIVES MORNING OR AFTERNOON Ladies SHOPPING OR VISITING

Special Rates on Monthly Contracts. Boarding Private Conveyances a Specialty.

HERRIN, WALLACE & CO., 37-39 IVY STREET 'PHONE DAY OR NIGHT 176

Special Sale of Palms All this week.

Dahl's FLORIST ATLANTA

10 Marietta Street.

THE GRAND

MATINEE TODAY; TONIGHT.

Charles Frohman Presents

MR. HENRY MILLER

FIRST TIME HERE,

In His Beautiful Romantic Play—

HEARTSEASE.

As he appeared nearly two hundred nights at the Garden Theater, New York City.

Sale now open at Grand box office.

Thursday, March 16—A Society Event.

The Broadway Theater

OPERA COMPANY

Headed by the Peerless

CAMILLE D'ARVILLE.

Presenting DeKoven and Smith's New Romantic Comic Opera

THE HIGHWAYMAN

60—PEOPLE—60

Elaborate Scenic Effects. Beautiful Costumes. A Complete Production.

Friday and Saturday, March 17-18.

MATINEE SATURDAY.

SOUSA'S

Greatest Comic Opera Success

EL CAPITAN.

All the Original Costumes, Scenery and Effects.

A FIRST-CLASS COMPANY

—AND—

A Grand Chorus of Fifty Voices!

Night prices, 25c to $1. Matinee, 25c to 75c. Sale now open at Grand box office.

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DeGive's COLUMBIA THEATRE

ALL THIS WEEK.

Matinees Thursday and Saturday.

PHIL. W. PETERS AND NETTIE

COMEDY COMPANY,

TONIGHT,

AMERICAN BORN

THURSDAY NIGHT,

A Miserable Marriage.

Prices, 10c, 20c and 30c.

Sale now open at Miller's.

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Original and Only Genuine.

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Notice of Water Main Bond Election.

Atlanta, Ga., March 8, 1899.

Notice is hereby given to the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta that the mayor and general council of said city have called an election to be held at the several voting precincts in the city of Atlanta, within the legal hours for holding elections, on Wednesday, the 12th day of April, 1899, to determine whether the qualified voters of the city of Atlanta will assent by the requisite two-thirds majority to the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of bonds of the city of Atlanta, to be sold for not less than par, and the proceeds thereof applied only to the laying and extension of water mains within the limits of the city of Atlanta. The bonds proposed to be issued are two hundred bonds of said city of Atlanta of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, to run thirty years and bear interest at the rate of 4 per centum per annum. The principal and interest of said bonds to be payable in gold coin of the United States of America of the present standard of weight and fineness, or its equivalent, and no part of the principal of said bonds to be paid before their maturity and the interest to be paid semi-annually. In the event said bonds are issued an annual tax will be levied beginning with the year 1899 and continuing through the year 1928, sufficient in amount to pay eight thousand dollars per annum of interest on said bonds, and also to raise six thousand seven hundred dollars per annum on account of the principal of said bonds; the amounts so raised on account of the principal of said bonds to be put in the sinking fund of said city and kept by the sinking fund commission and applied at the maturity of the bonds to their payment.

Notice is also given that the tax collector of Fulton county, as registrar of voters for elections ordered by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, has opened books of registration for the purpose of registering the qualified voters for this election and that books of registration will be kept open daily, Sundays excepted, until within four days of the day of said election, at his office in the annex of the courthouse, to-wit: On East Hunter street in the city of Atlanta, and only those voters registering for said election shall be permitted to vote therein. The voters favoring the proposed issue of bonds shall have written or printed on their tickets the words: "For the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds," and those opposing the issue of bonds shall have written or printed on their tickets: "Against the issue of two hundred thousand dollars of water main bonds." The election shall be conducted under the same rules and regulations governing election of mayor, aldermen and councilmen.

This notice is given pursuant to an ordinance calling said election, approved on the 6th day of March, 1899.

J. G. WOODWARD, Mayor.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Peter Lynch

AT 95 WHITEHALL ST.

Dealer in foreign and domestic Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Tobaccos, Ales, Porter, Beer and all such goods as belong with a first-class liquor store, the very best in the city or state. Send your orders or come in person. Terms cash.

Peter Lynch's Seed and Variety Store fronts 7 Mitchell. Stand will be open in a few days with a new stock Field and Garden Seeds and a variety of other goods.

Notice to Material Men.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned for the city of Athens, Ga., until noon, city time, of April 1st, for a considerable quantity of stone curbing, belgian blocks, vitrified brick, terra cotta piping, cement and sewer castings. Specifications are on file at my office and will be mailed to parties desiring them.

J. W. BARNETT, City Engineer.
Athens, Ga., March 10, 1899.
3-12 15 19 22 26 28

RECEIVER'S SALES.

In compliance with an order of the Hon. J. H. Lumpkin, judge of the superior court, of Fulton county, granted March 11, 1899, in case of B. E. Pearce vs. M. A. Smith, No. 7117 Fulton superior court, I will sell at public outcry, on the premises, No. 504 Decatur street, Atlanta, Ga., on Monday, March 20, 1899, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock a. m., to the highest bidder, for cash, a stock of drugs, soaps, cigars, candy, soda fountain, other merchandise and fixtures, and all other property belonging to the firm of B. E. Pearce & Co., including the good will of the business. Sale to be subject to confirmation of the court; successful bidder to deposit with the receiver certified check for $50 or $50 in cash, as a guarantee that he will comply with his bid.

T. J. RIPLEY, Receiver.

NOTICE.

I will receive bids for the furnishing of uniforms for the Atlanta police force until 12 o'clock noon, March 21, 1899.

The uniforms are to be made of middlesex or other good cloth, indigo blue, weight of cloth for pants, 18 ounces per yard, for coat and vest 14 ounces per yard; to be made and trimmed in the best workmanlike manner. Samples of goods and trimmings must accompany all bids.

Parties to whom contract is awarded will be required to file certificates to the effect that uniforms are made of the best quality cloth of above weights.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. P. MANLY,
Chief of Police.
mch 5 12 15 19 26

bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."

the big house.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor st.

Family washing by the pound. Costs but little more than the old way and is worth the difference. Troy Steam Laundry, J. F. Beck, Manager.

Parian Paints. . . . .

A PERMANENT GLOSS
A GUARANTEED PAINT

MANUFACTURED BY

Parian Paint Co.,

39 S. Pryor St., Atlanta.

Southern Agency
Carrara. . . . . .

The Linen Store
—FULL LINE—
Household Linens

Embroidered, Plain and Initial. All Linen Handkerchiefs, wholesale and retail. 119 Whitehall St. Wm. Erskine, Prop.

For Photographs Tel. 1400, Edwards & Son, 47 E. Mitchell St.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

HAL MORRISON, ARTIST.
Pupils taught all the different branches of art. Orders taken for portraits, game pictures, etc. Studio, Woodmen building, opposite Grand, N. Forsyth street.

CHINA PAINTING TAUGHT
And white china for painting; also china colors, gold and art materials for sale at Lycett's, 83½ Whitehall street, Atlanta, Ga. Wedding and Christmas gifts a specialty.

Sullivan, Crichton & Smith's Business Colleges ATLANTA, GA.
The Complete Business Course, Total Cost, $35.00. "Actual Business from start to finish." Most thorough Shorthand Dep't in America. 4000 graduates. Cat. free.

The Manhattan Life
INSURANCE CO. OF NEW YORK
Increase in Assets, - - $395,000.00
Increase in Surplus, - $100,000.00
Increase in Reserve, - $315,000.00
JAMES T. PRINCE, Mgr.,
SOUTHEASTERN DEPARTMENT,
304 Kiser Building, - - - Atlanta, Ga

Reliable agents wanted for open territory to states of Georgia, South Carolina and Alabama.

EASTER WEDDING S
DIAMONDS
In the latest designs, suitable for Bridal Gifts.
STERLING SILVER WARE
Of newest patterns and exquisite workmanship, in endless variety
YOUR INSPECTION INVITED.
Charles W. Grankshaw
JEWELER.
22 Whitehall St., Cor. Alabama.

NEGOTIATIONS ARE CAUSING DELAY

Amount To Be Paid for Use of Piedmont Park Not Decided On.

SHOULD BE SETTLED AT ONCE

Secretary and Chairman Say Speedy Action Should Be Taken.

COMMITTEE AND DIRECTORS TO CONFER

It Is Probable That All Arrangements Will Be Completed When This Conference Is Held.

Interest in the state fair is increasing every day and both Secretary Martin and Chairman Northen are receiving letters from all parts of the state from persons who desire to obtain detailed information of the plans and scope of the fair.

Secretary Martin is busily engaged in preparing the premium list and fair committees are holding daily sessions in order to complete their work as soon as possible.

The only feature of the fair which has not been settled is the agreement between the fair committees and the company which controls Piedmont park. It has not yet been decided what amount is to be paid for the park and the delay in settling this question has practically brought the work of the secretary to a standstill.

It was understood when the fair was obtained for Atlanta that it would be held at Piedmont park in the old exposition buildings, and although the committees appointed to attend to this end of the matter held several meetings nothing definite was agreed upon.

The park is controlled by the amusement company to whom it is leased by the Piedmont Park Company, and until the directors of these two concerns confer and reach some agreement it will be impossible for the progress of the fair to be what is desired by those in charge.

The only place in Atlanta where the fair can be held is Piedmont park, and those in charge are anxious that the matter be settled at once in order that the work may be continued. It is understood that a conference between a fair committee and the directors of the two companies will be held in the course of the next few days, and it is thought that some agreement will be reached at that time. In the meantime the work of Secretary Martin is delayed and the progress of the fair interfered with.

In speaking of the matter yesterday Secretary Martin said he was anxious for the question of the site to be decided at once in order that he might give information concerning the space that is to be allotted to exhibits.

"I receive inquiries every day," said he, "concerning the amount of space which certain committees will be able to obtain and it is impossible to answer these, since I do not know how much space is to be at the disposal of the fair. The fact that this has not been finally decided is causing considerable delay. The work has reached that point where it cannot proceed without I know something about the amount of space.

"The committee on education and other committees are also badly hampered for the lack of knowledge and I am extremely anxious that it be settled."

Chairman Northen Talks.

Chairman Northen says the committee on premiums is badly hampered on account of the lack of information concerning the amount of space and says it is desirous that the executive committee learn as soon as possible about the rental of the ground in order that the work may continue.

He said yesterday:

"I have been more than gratified to see the general interest in the fair manifested over the state.

"I have had long official connection with state fairs and I do not recall a time when we had such general favor and substantial help from the press as now.

"The same spirit seems to have taken hold of the people. I have not written a letter that did not bring hearty indorsement of the fair and the earnest hope and belief that great good would come from the exhibit.

"I am receiving letters constantly asking that the writers be assigned some work for their sections, to assist in making the fair a success. The striking feature about these letters is the offer of services for the good of the state without any expectation of money compensation.

"I am just in receipt of a letter from a very intelligent lady urging that we have all that is possible in the way of exhibits that will encourage and aid industrial training for young women, so that they may become self-sustaining.

"This young lady wants to help the committee in this special work. So I have letters on other lines. This spirit of cooperation and generous offer of service is most gratifying.

"When we get out our premium list this spirit will become even more general, as the people will then know upon what lines they can work.

"One great hindrance delaying the premium committee is lack of information as to cost of grounds and buildings. Whilst it is true that the generous people of this city have placed at our disposal more than ten thousand dollars, it must be understood that we cannot make all this avail for premiums, as there are many necessary expenses to be incurred before opening the gates. In addition to these expenses we do not yet know where we are to hold the fair.

"The committee has had some negotiation for the exposition grounds, but no satisfactory arrangement has yet been made. We want to offer at least $15,000 in premiums, yet we cannot, of course, take unwise risk about the attendance at the fair on account of possible bad weather. It is our desire to so husband our resources as to be able to pay every premium competed for, and we must know what the amusement company is going to charge for the use of the buildings and grounds before we can make premium offers. If it takes a good amount of the money for rent and improvements, we will, of course, be compelled to cut down the premiums to meet the money we have.

"I am hoping that the executive committee will very soon be in position to know what funds will be available, after agreeing to a reasonable rental for the grounds, so that we can push the work of the premium committee and let the whole business get fairly under way."

Poultry Committee Meets.

The poultry committee held a meeting yesterday morning, and at that time decided to offer $1,500 in premiums. There is considerable interest in this feature of the fair, and the indications are that more fine poultry will be exhibited at this fair than has ever been exhibited at any previous fair in this state. The committee feels greatly encouraged over the bright outlook.

GOVERNOR RESPITES TWO MURDERERS

Perry and Taylor, of Wilkes County, Get Another Lease on Life.

REQUESTED BY THE COURT

Delay of Execution Brought About by Strong Showing of Attorney.

BRIEFS ARE ORDERED TO BE FILED

Both Were To Have Been Hanged on March 24th, but Delay of Thirty Days Has Been Granted.

Governor Candler granted two respites yesterday of thirty days, to the two Wilkes county murderers, Fred Perry and William Taylor, who were sentenced to hang March 24th.

The respite, which is the second one granted in the case of the two Wilkes county prisoners, was ordered yesterday at the special request of the supreme court, which desires more time for the consideration of the case. The Wilkes county case, at its present standing, is a peculiar one. The two negroes, Berry and Taylor, are charged with murdering a convict guard, and on that charge they were convicted in the superior court before Judge Reese.

A bill of exceptions was presented in the case to Judge Reese, which he refused to sign, and the attorneys for the plaintiffs in error, in the supreme court, are asking for a mandamus compelling the judge of the superior court to sign the bill of exception. Argument in behalf of Perry and Taylor was heard by the supreme court the first of the week, and the case made in behalf of their clients by Attorneys Alexander W. Stevens and Horace M. Holden determined the court to give a further hearing to the case.

Hitherto it has been the practice of the court to grant mandamus compelling the signing of bills of exceptions only when it appeared that there was merit in the bill, and the order which was issued by the court yesterday indicates that there may be a change in this practice.

The order issued by the court yesterday called on the counsel for the condemned men to make further argument, and file additional briefs before March 17th.

In order to hear the case, therefore, at the time set by the court for the filing of additional briefs, it was necessary for Governor Candler to order a respite, as the two murderers were under sentence to be executed March 24th.

The followin order was issued to the sheriff of Wilkes county by Governor Candler:

March 14, 1899.—To the Sheriff of Wilkes County: Whereas, at the spring term, 1899, of the superior court of Wilkes county, Fred Perry and Will Taylor were convicted of the crime of murder and were sentenced therefor to be hanged on the 24th day of February, 1899, and

Whereas, Petition for mandamus to compel the judge of the superior court of the said county of Wilkes to certify the bill of exceptions in said case was filed with the clerk of the supreme court on the 21st day of February, 1899, which petition could not be heard by said court at any time before the day set for the execution of the said Perry and Taylor, because the said court was not in session and would not be until after the said 24th day of February, 1899, the day set for their execution; and

Whereas, in consequence of these facts, respite was granted until the 24th day of March, 1899; and

Whereas, these cases are now pending before the supreme court upon said application for mandamus seeking to compel the judge of the superior court to certify the bill of exceptions therein, no judgment having been rendered that the sentences in said cases be further suspended so as to allow them the time needed to consider and pass upon said applications, you, the sheriff, are hereby commanded to further delay and postpone the execution of said sentences until Friday, the 28th day of April, 1899, on which day, in the absence of any legal order to the contrary, you will do execution on the bodies of the said Fred Perry and Will Taylor, in accordance with the judgment of said court rendered in said case. Herein fail not.

A. D. CANDLER, Governor.
By the Governor: C. M. HITCH, Sec. Ex. Dept.

DRINK GRAIN-O

after you have concluded that you ought not to drink coffee. It is not a medicine, but doctors order it, because it is healthful, invigorating and appetizing. It is made from pure grains and has that rich seal brown color and tastes like the finest grades of coffee and costs about ¼ as much. Children like it and thrive on it because it is a genuine food drink containing nothing but nourishment. Ask your grocer for Grain-O, the new food drink. 15 and 25c.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.
Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

TRANS ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP LINES

For tickets to all parts of Europe, call on E. J. WALKER, General Steamship Agent, No. 6 Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

FOOTE'S TRUNK FACTORY.
17 E. Alabama St., 'Phone 230.
We are still in the lead with a full line of pocket books, card cases, trunks, valises and satchels. Trunk repairing done on short notice.

Removal Notice.
Dr. J. M. Crawford has moved his offices to 615 and 616 Prudential building.

Miss E. S. Jeter's Oil Portraits. Life size $100, $300, $500. Pictures in little $50. Lowndes building, Atlanta, Ga.

To St. Louis.
Breakfast in Atlanta today and via the Western and Atlantic and "Dixie Flyer" you breakfast in St. Louis tomorrow. Through sleeping car service.

Spring Sewing.
It is time you were busy with your spring sewing. Don't you want a new sewing machine to help you out? If so, get a new No. 9 Wheeler & Wilson. The lightest running and best all round sewing machine in the world.
It will pay you to investigate this, no matter what your impressions are about others.
The celebrated Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine is the favorite with the ladies and they are the best judges. Call at office, 71 Whitehall street, for full particulars.

The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. You can buy Isaacs Pens at $1 per gross or 6 gross for $5. For sale only by John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street, Atlanta, Ga. Samples free.
Note—These pens are warranted to be made from selected stock and are carefully examined before boxing.

MURDERER'S VICTIM WAS HIS FATHER

Negro Youth Sends a Bullet Through His Father's Heart.

MURDER IN FULTON COUNTY

It Occurred Early Yesterday Morning and Coroner Holds Inquest.

MURDERED MAN WAS A GOOD FARM HAND

Killing of Andy Peacock by Inman Peacock—Officers Are Looking for the Murderer.

Yesterday morning about half past 7 o'clock a cold-blooded murder was committed in Fulton county a few miles from the city, and the murderer selected as his victim his own father.

Inman Peacock, aged about twenty years, sent a bullet through the heart of Andy Peacock, his old father, and with no other reason than that the old man had remonstrated with him for carrying a loaded pistol in his pocket.

Both the parties were farm hands, and the elder was considered one of the most trustworthy negroes in his section of the county.

Andy Peacock worked on the Childers' farm, nine miles south of Atlanta and within a mile and a half of the camp meeting grounds.

Yesterday morning Inman Peacock took his father's pistol, and after loading it, placed it in his pocket.

His father saw him with the pistol and said:

"My son, don't carry a pistol. It is against the law and will get you into serious trouble."

Inman started away from the house and his father walked after him. The youth ran around the house and entered the back door. The old man entered the house through the front door, and as he was walking down the hall the younger man aimed the pistol at him and fired.

The ball struck the old man in the right side and passed through his body and his heart, causing instant death.

Coroner Stamps was notified early yesterday morning of the crime and he went at once to the scene. He held an inquest over the body of the dead man, and the verdict of the jury was murder with a recommendation that Inman Peacock be apprehended for the crime.

Inman had fled. He was seen running away from the house as soon as he had killed his father. It was believed he went in the direction of Ben Hill.

The coroner had a warrant issued for Peacock on the charge of murder. The Atlanta police were notified of the murder and a description of the murderer given.

"The killing of father by son," said Coroner Stamps last night, "was one of the most cold-blooded murders I have been called upon to investigate. I don't believe a worse crime was ever committed in this county, and I sincerely hope that the murderer will be caught and punished."

NOTE.—$75 prizes of Greenbacks and Gold will be paid for truthful letters regarding experience in coffee drinking. See statement in this paper March 26th, headed "More Boxes of Gold."
If you miss the paper, write to the Postum Co., at Battle Creek, Mich.

BISHOP BECKER TO LECTURE.

Church of the Immaculate Conception Will Be Opened Friday Night.

For the first time in several months the Church of the Immaculate Conception will be opened Friday night, the occasion being a lecture by Bishop Becker.

For the past four or five months the interior of the building has been in the hands of the carpenters and decorators undergoing a thorough renovating. The work of remodeling is now complete. The walls have been repainted and the ceiling beautifully frescoed, and altogether, the church presents the appearance of a new structure.

Bishop Becker's lecture will be an exceptionally able one and a large audience is expected to attend. He has seldom lectured here and is known as an able and eloquent speaker.

Bottled Beer
labeled "Bdweiser," "Faust," "Black and Tan," "Anheuser Standard," "Export Pale," "Exquisite," or "Pale Lager"—if "Anheuser-Busch" is on the label they are purest beers.

FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Applicants Will Be Examined Today Before Judge Lumpkn—New Method Is in Use.

Judge Lumpkin will conduct an examination of the applications for admission to the bar today. Under the recent act of the legislature a different procedure is encumbent upon the applicants who wish to come into the profession.

The examinations are written and the questions are prepared by a committee named by the justices of the supreme court. These questions are given in keeping of the judge, who will conduct the examination, and he receives the papers of the applicants after they are finished.

These papers are forwarded to the proper persons for perusal, and the result is announced in a short time. There are six applicants for the examination today.

MEETING AT SECOND BAPTIST.

Ladies Will Discuss Mission Work in Cuba This Afternoon.

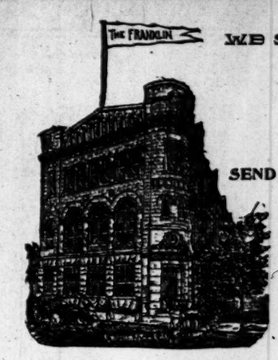
A series of very interesting meetings is now in progress at the Second Baptist church. The meetings are being held by the ladies of the church and are in the interests of home and foreign missions, consisting of practical discussions of mission work in all its different branches.

This afternoon the subject for discussion will be "Cuba," and some very interesting talks are promised. The ladies of the city are especially invited to attend.

Returned from New York.

Mrs. M. C. Adler has returned from New York, where she has been for the interest of her business and brought the handsomest novelties in exclusive dress patterns and trimmings ever seen before here. Watch for the opening next Monday.

Who perfected brewing in America? Ask Jacob Vogt, at The Pabst.



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WE STILL LEAD THE VAN
SEND YOUR ORDERS TO.....
THE OLD RELIABLE
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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

YOU are cordially invited to visit the busiest place in town. We please others and will please you, as hundreds of our regular patrons will testify.

Railroad, Banking, Corporation, College, School and General Commercial Printing.

Georgia Reports and all other Law Books, Legal Blanks, Etc., Etc.

THE FRANKLIN PRINTING and PUBLISHING CO.,
65-71 IVY STREET,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

A BUSY SESSION AT THE POLICE BARRACKS

A young man with a crippled leg and the name of Patrick O'Brien was a star performer at the police court matinee for selling poetry. It seems to have been both written and sold without the customary license.

Pat said he was only asking the people to help him a little by giving them a copy of his Maine poem. He believed a poet had a right to peddle his productions without being interfered with by the gay coppers.

Judge Nash was presented with a copy of Pat's Maine poem and it was as follows:

The Maine Question.

"Stranger, I wasn't in the rebellion
Nor in the war with Spain,
And I consider it too sacred
To say I was on the Maine.

"It was in the battle of labor—
The battle of labor for bread—
That I was crippled, stranger,
And not by an enemy's lead.

"Though I'd be glad at any time,
Even if I am lame,
To take a place in the battle line,
And help to avenge the Maine.
"Price—Give what you can."

Judge Nash decided that it was right to charge Pat $3.75 for disposing of such ware. Pat had the money and he planked down the cash, gathered up his poetry and walked away as he muttered something about the people not appreciating literary genius.

Howard Had a Dog Story.

Howard Mackey, a one-legged country darky, got full of excitement from alcoholic absorption and when he saw a cop he decided to entertain the "perlice" with dog stories.

Mackey jerked out a few disconnected sentences about a coon dog, when the officer took hold of him and sent him in for being drunk on the street.

To Judge Nash Mackey said:

"Jedge, dis am er shame to hab a poor ole nigger drugged in ter dis ser cote jest bekase I t'ought dat de perlice would like to h'ar 'bout de smartest coon dog in de county."

"But the officer says you were drunk," said the judge.

"Well, dat sure takes de rag offen de bush," replied Mackey, "fur down in my deestrict dey doan go 'bout sayin' dat a man am 'toxicated bekase he jest take on a dram or two. W'y, I nebber heerd I was drunk till de perlice tell me bout hit."

"I will charge you $3.75 for having the information imparted to you," remarked the recorder.

Frank's Modern Juggernaut.

Frank O'Neal, a squatty negro drayman, tried to turn his wagon into a juggernaut by dragging a poor dog to death, and he found himself jugged and not for naught.

The charge was cruelty to anima's and the evidence was that Frank was seen driving his dray through the streets with a poor cur dog tied to the wagon by a rope. The rope choked the dog while the cobble stones broke his bones.

Some one ran up behind the wagon and cut the dog loose, but the animal's back was broken and he had to be killed.

"Why did you treat that dog with such barbarity?" asked Judge Nash.

The negro muttered something about "a feller asking him to haul the dog."

"Well, your dog act will cost you $5.75," said Judge Nash.

The negro laughed as he paid the fine and his dogmatic way came near getting his fine doubled.

The Stockade His Ararat.

A small son of Ham sailed out of the waiting room under the name of Noah Glover.

"This is Noah," said Judge Nash in an archaeological strain.

"Yes, and if there is Ararat in the barn worse than Noah," remarked the arresting officer, "I have never seen him."

This caused Noah's eyes to flood with tears.

Noah was charged with idling about the city. The officer had been watching him for more than forty days and forty nights.

"I don't Noah worse thing for a boy to do," Judge Nash went on to say, "than to loiter around the town. You will soon be shooting craps at night under ark-lights. I will let you float about the stockade grounds for the next ten days, Noah."

FREE.
With every cash order for one Ton or more of COAL we give a handsome FIRE SET or TRADING STAMPS. Give us a trial order.
Dunn & Francis,
89 MARIETTA STREET.
Phones 374, 388.

The Brown Supply Company
47 and 49 South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS
IN
General Mill Supplies, Machinery and Tools
Wrought and Cast Iron Pipe for Steam, Water and Gas.
Leather and Rubber Belting, Hose Packing, Etc.
Corrugated and V-Crimped Iron Roofing for Warehouses, Ginneries, Etc.
Write for Prices.

SPECIAL NOTICES

DIED.

DIED—Sarah B. Mabry, at her home, 213 East Pine street, yesterday. Funeral at LaGrange today.

THE WEATHER.

Washington, March 14.—Weather conditions and general forecast: The western storm has moved from Colorado to the Missouri valley with increased intensity and will evidently continue east northeastward. It has caused general rains or snows throughout the country from the slope region eastward, except in New England and the upper portion of the middle Atlantic states. There were also slight snows during the night in these latter districts.

Very heavy rains fell in Tennessee, western North Carolina, northern Alabama and Georgia.

The temperature has fallen slightly in the Atlantic states and decidedly in the extreme west and northwest. In the interior of the country it has risen 2 to 18 degrees. In the Pacific coast and plateau regions snows and rains still continue in the middle and northern portions, with substantial rains on the middle and northern California coast. The rains in Alabama will cause a rapid rise in the rivers of that district, which will continue for several days. Necessary warnings were issued Tuesday morning. Rain or snow is indicated generally from the Mississippi valley eastward, followed by clearing weather in the middle and lower Mississippi valley. It will snow in Minnesota and the eastern portion of the Dakotas.

The temperature will rise in the upper portion of the south Atlantic states and will fall decidedly in the lower Missouri valley and the middle slope. It will also fall somewhat in the west gulf states and the southwest. Increasing easterly winds will prevail on the Atlantic coast.

Virginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia—Rain; warmer; increasing easterly winds.

Alabama—Rain; warmer in extreme northeast portion; fresh to brisk southerly winds.

Mississippi—Generally fair; fresh south to west winds.

Louisiana—Generally fair; fresh south to west winds.

Tennessee—Rain; colder in extreme western portion; variable winds.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Dtily mean temperature	48
Daily normal temperature	50
Highest temperature	51
Lowest temperature	46
Total rainfall during 12 hours	.01
Deficiency of precipitation	2.49

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., March 14, 1899.

STATIONS.	Temperature at 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature.	Precipitation, inches, 12 hrs.
New York, clear	38	42	.00
Norfolk, raining	40	42	.72
Charlotte, raining	44	46	.62
Raleigh, raining	44	46	1.32
Wilmington, raining	50	54	.01
Charleston, partly cloudy	64	76	.00
Augusta, cloudy	64	58	.08
Jacksonville, part. cloudy	72	84	.00
Savannah, cloudy	68	78	.01
Atlanta, cloudy	48	50	.01
Tampa, clear	72	82	.00
Pensacola, cloudy	64	68	.00
Montgomery, cloudy	72	80	.00
Vicksburg, raining	66	80	.04
New Orleans, cloudy	76	82	.12
Palestine, cloudy	66	66	.38
Galveston, raining	66	68	T
Corpus Christi, cloudy	70	70	T
Buffalo, clear	30	34	T
Detroit, cloudy	28	28	.00
Chicago, cloudy	32	32	T
Memphis, raining	64	70	.16
Chattanooga, cloudy	54	54	2.32
Knoxville, raining	52	52	T
Cincinnati, cloudy	48	52	T
St. Paul, cloudy	28	28	.04
St. Louis, cloudy	52	52	.14
Kansas City, clear	56	62	.02
Omaha, cloudy	38	40	.04
Huron, snowing	26	34	.06
Rapid City, snowing	10	26	.04
North Platte, cloudy	20	34	.24
Dodge ICty, clear	40	58	.00
Abilene, cloudy	70	72	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

If you lack appetite try wine glass of Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters before meals.

IS PERMANENTLY ORGANIZED.

Atlanta Poultry Association Held an Important Meeting Yesterday Morning.

The Atlanta Poultry, Pigeon and Pet Stock Association held a meeting yesterday morning at which new officers were elected and a permanent organization effected. The meeting was an enthusiastic one and was largely attended.

The association has decided to co-operate with the state fair poultry committee in the matter of arranging a poultry exhibit, and the poultry feature of the fair promises to be one of the largest and most important of the entire show.

The new officers of the association are:

J. E. Carlton, president; J. D. McCarthy, vice president; H. A. Kuhns, temporary secretary; R. O. Campbell, treasurer.

Executive committee, J. M. Wallace, chairman; W. E. Jolly, Dr. H. S. Carnes, A. C. Waring, Oscar Turner, T. B. French.

The association will meet on the second Monday in each month.

The Birmingham News' Anniversary.

Birmingham, Ala., March 14.—(Special.)—The Birmingham News, Birmingham's afternoon newspaper, today issued its eleventh data concerning Birmingham and the Birmingham district, giving a detailed write-up of the various industries and the people of the city and district. The paper was the largest ever issued in Birmingham, and was creditable in every way. The paper refused display advertisements yesterday on account of having as many in hand as it could handle.

A Card from Bishop Morrison.

To My Friends and the Public—Called by official duty to sever that most pleasant relation which I hold to the city of Atlanta and state of Georgia, and to make my home in another state, I shall, within the next two months, place my residence and grounds on public sale.

The grounds will be divided to suit purchasers and beautiful home sites can be had, as large as small as desired. My object in this card is to make it known in advance that the sale will be absolute, with no reserve or by-bidding whatever. The property will positively go to the highest bidder. The sale will occur about the 1st of May. You are invited to call and examine the property now or at any time before day of sale.

H. C. MORRISON.
Copenhill, Atlanta, Ga.

State Inspector of Smallpox.

Raleigh, N. C., March 14.—(Special.)—Dr. Henry F. Long, of Statesville, has been made inspector of smallpox for the state board of health, and will visit all nfected places in the state. Dr. Long has had considerable experience in the treatment of the disease. New cases of smallpox are reported at Greenesboro and Warrenton.

Monroe County Lemons.

From The Forsyth, Ga., Advertiser.

Mrs. W. S. Childs sends us a lemon with her compliments and requests us to enjoy a lemonade made from fruit raised in Monroe county. The lemon is a fine specimen and would do credit to the Land of Flowers. It was raised by Miss Maud McGough, one of Monroe's most excellent and highly accomplished young ladies.

CLIFF W. ANSLEY
REAL ESTATE AND LOANS.
Office 511 Temple Court.
Cor. E. Alabama and S. Pryor Sts.
Telephone 332.